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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28823—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-		12 0	7-8
[illegible]-4	14-	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
[illegible]-4	13-		21-4	13-22
41-8	21-	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th Augt.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th „
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th „
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th „

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 25th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
	„ 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3.800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 15, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay. August 11, 1892.

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She has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

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Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th August, at noon, direct.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

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THE S. S. "IONIA," 5,503 tons, Captain E. M. Boyle, WILL SAIL for GENOA and ANTWERP about the 25th inst. This magnificent Steamer with accommodation for over 70 1st class Passengers has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

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Treacher & Co.'s double seam	each	3 8	4 0
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„ „ four seam, registered pattern, the finest manufactured	„	5 4	5 12
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Duke's double seam, first quality	„	3 8	4 0
„ treble „ „ „	„	5 0	5 12
Boys'	each from	1 8	1 12
	to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality	„	10 8	11 12
„ „ B „		8 8	9 8
„ „ C „		6 8	7 8

We have now succeeded in making such arrangemets as will enable us to supply all Cane Bats at a lower price than has been hitherto possible. These Bats are the correct weight, well balanced and strongly made, and are undoubtedly the best value ever offered.

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BATS, Boys'	each from	1 10	1 14
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„ Patent Exceller	each	13 0	15 0
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TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, consisting of set of Stumps, Ball, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box		10 0	11 4

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Vulcanised India-rubber covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

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Cash	5 4	6 4	7 4	„
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Spare Insides, best vulcanised rubber—

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Cash	2 0	2 4	2 12	each.
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Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

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The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
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AND AT THEIR

OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase

Outright all Goods

OF

ART MANUFACTURE,

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.

WILL,

Notwithstanding, accept such Articles

On Commission.

JEWELLERY

(of purely Native Designs only)

WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED ON

COMMISSION SALE,

or for Exhibition at the option of Owners.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting Tea of which only Samples will be accepted). They will receive Orders, conduct Sales, and bring the Manufacturers and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit separately the Art manufactures of their respective States in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for Prizes for such Exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,

DELHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 16, 1892. Agents.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th, June, 1892, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th August to 3rd September, 1892, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the BUILDING By-Laws in English made by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay under the authority of Section 461 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, (Bombay Act No. III of 1888) and confirmed by Government under Section 463 of the said Act, can be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on payment of Annas Two for each Copy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 16th August, 1892.

MILKMEN'S TERROR!

"ACME"
Milk Tester.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS Instrument has been expressly designed to provide householders and others with a SIMPLE but RELIABLE test of the purity of the Milk supplied to them. It has neither Scale nor Divisions, consequently no error can possibly be made in using it; and nothing can be simpler as you have merely to watch the head rising or falling. It is guaranteed as accurate and effective as the more expensive Instruments. It cannot fail to prove a BOON when pure Milk is ESSENTIAL, whether for sickness, culinary or other purposes, as it provides a thoroughly reliable test, SO EASY TO USE that a child could apply it. Re. 1 in case, with directions.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE OF AGRA.

THOMAS AUGUSTIN MARTIN, Honorary Magistrate .... Plaintiff.

vs.

DIWAN MAHOMED NIZAM-UD-DIN .... Defendant

CHARGE:—DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

I, MAHOMED NIZAM-UD-DIN bin ABDUL HUQ, of Lahore, known as NAWAB, or as DIWANJI MAHOMED NIZAM-UD-DIN, in the Dominions of His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda, now residing at Agra, hereby admit that I have been justly Convicted for three Separate Acts of Defamation. Having been forgiven twice, I again on the persuasion of others slandered Thomas Augustin Martin, Esquire, of Agra, as an Honorary Magistrate. I owe it to his generous intercession that my Punishment has been Mitigated, and I beg that he and all others will pardon me.

DIWAN MAHOMED NIZAM-UD-DIN.
(in Vernacular.)
Countersigned,
L. PORTER, C.S.,
FOR
G. J. NICHOLLS, C.S.,
Sessions Judge.

Seal of the District Judge's Court Agra.

Dated Agra, 30th June, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	"	½	"	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	"	½	"	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	"	1	"	3	4
Do. do.	"	½	"	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	"	1	"	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	"	¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece	"	¼	"	1	12
Latakia	"	½	"	1	12

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other Chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless, and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.
Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TEAS.—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS; Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

RS. 10.—A Genuine Nickel Silver Keyless Watch. Jewelled escapement. A real bargain. Rs. 10 only!!—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 41, Esplanade Road.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION the UPPER FLOOR of a House at Colaba, with a separate Kitchen, suitable for Bachelors or a Married Couple. Apply to "No. 174," care of this Paper.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, just arrived from England, is anxious to obtain a SITUATION as CLERK, in Office or Hotel. Speaks and writes French and German. Small Salary. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by an energetic Britisher situation as OVERSEER, or any ordinary Outdoor Work. Large and varied experience in this and other Countries of Shipping, &c., Up-country preferred. Address "R. A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate; ordinary ones, Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, open to the Public, near the Railway Station, Poona, by the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

TO LET.—On Cumballa Hill, a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea; and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, two PANTHER CUBS, aged 9 months. Apply to B. STEWART, care of THOMSON and TAYLOR.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

INDOOR GAMES! INDOOR GAMES!! Cribbage Boards, Conjuring Tricks, Dominoes, Draughts, Race Games, Halma, Chinese Game of Khanhoo, B. C. D. Boards, Hide and Seek, Nineteenth Century, Beziques, &c., &c.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, noted House for Hams.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

G. W. MOIR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 20th July, 1892.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, (LD.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1891.
2. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. Pro. C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
S. E. CHENAI,
Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th August, 1892, to 23rd August, 1892, both days inclusive.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, PAREL.

ONE COMPOUND HORIZONTAL side by side Condensing ENGINE, by J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn, Cylinder 22" by 38," 4 feet stroke, indicating 400 Horse Power, high pressure Cylinder, fitted with Automatic cut off valve coupled direct to Governors, complete with spur fly-wheel and P. Motion Spur Pinion. Cause of selling being too small for present use. All particulars can be obtained at the Mills or apply to the Agents.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.

MOORE & CO.'S

GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasantest and most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide, and therefore destroy fever and cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure and aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial and infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes, and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood and skin from within.

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All applications for free packets and remittances for Goods required to be made to the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER'S TABLETS, LTD., 11, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	200
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	99
Bapty Brothers	6,825	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	890xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Goyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct,	45
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
				Yearly	1,200
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450 980
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	205 300
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	122
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	10	135 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	300 325
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,450
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100 50	455
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500		138½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		500 85 92½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	470
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	260
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	620
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	127½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500 500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150 445
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	710xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	[illegible] 900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-6	
China Leaf	„	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-8	„
Do. do. new	„	25-4	„
Australia do.	„	26	
Bombay do.	„	26	
English Sovereigns	„	16-6	
Do. Drazons	„	16-5-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	109-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	105-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
ave-Francs	„	320	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sale of Maharani Ice Factory, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Alboin (s) Bangkok. Yesterday:—Almora (s), from Antwerp.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Manica sailed yesterday for Dunkirk.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persion Gulf will close at Karachi, at 6 a. m., on Thursday, the 18th instant.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindoo Gowalia Agiaras Fair will be held, to-morrow evening, at Bazaar Gate Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Almora and Mobile entered, and the s. s. Naderi and Monica left the dock, yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—These sports, which were to have been held to-day, are postponed on account of the weather.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th August, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 39, viz.,—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, held an inquiry, at the morgue, into the circumstances, attending the death of a new-born male child, whose body was found in the Mustan Tank. Dewoo Sukhia, a Municipal labourer, deposed that while removing weeds from the Mustan Tank yesterday morning, he discovered a bundle floating on the surface of the water, and drawing it out, he found a newly-born male child, wrapped in a piece of cloth. The witness, thereupon, reported the matter to a policeman. The policeman sent for Inspector Hack, who ordered the body to be taken to the Coroner. At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., at the morgue.

SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Municipal Corporation, appointed to enquire into the working of the present drainage system, was held yesterday, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik presiding.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Hewson, an architect and engineer, who had been formerly in the employ of the Municipality, giving his opinion on the system of drainage in Bombay, and volunteering to give his evidence on the question before the Committee.

The Committee requested the Secretary to inform Mr. Hewson that they would be glad to hear what he (Mr. Hewson) had to say on the working of the drainage system on a day, of which due notice would be given to him.

Dr. Weir, in reply to questions, said that he knew from what he had read the system of drainage in Calcutta. He thought it would be highly advantageous to Bombay if he examined the system of drainage in Calcutta and Rangoon, which had been so much talked about. Wall traps were placed for the purpose of preventing the foulness of down-take pipes passing into the rooms. Assuming that the traps were in working order, he did not think that a gallon of water which each of those traps contain was sufficient to keep it clean. Dr. Weir was then examined at some length by Mr. Murzban on matters which were more or less of a technical character.

Mr. J. W. Smith, acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, was further examined. He said that irrespective of large public buildings privy connections had been made in the city:—There were several such connections made in cases of latrines in Camateepoora, Byculla, and other places. Whenever house-owners wished to make privy connections, the Municipality allowed under the Act to make those connections. Not more than a hundred houses had been thus connected in the city. Such connections had been made in the case of some old as well as new houses. In the Elphinstone Circle the connections had been made long before the passing of the Act. It was now a rule in the Engineer's Department that the connections for carrying night soil from houses into the drains were to be granted when asked for. He was aware that when house-connections were sanctioned the question of privy connection was deliberately kept over. He was also aware that it was decided that night-soil was not to be put into the sewers until the Municipal Commissioner made a report upon certain experiments made in the matter. He believed that the report has been made by the Commissioner. He was not aware that the Corporation had passed any resolution on that report. When Mr. Ollivant was Municipal Commissioner, he stated that until the Tansa water was brought into the city, it would not be safe to pass night soil into the drains. He (Mr. Smith) was himself of opinion that until sufficient water was brought, it was not safe to put night-soil into the drains as a general system. He thought that there was sufficient water from Tansa to flush the drains. He was not aware that the Municipal authorities were now doubtful about the water being sufficient to flush the drains with Tansa water.

The committee then adjourned till Friday next.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY VS. COLABA GARRISON.

THE undernoted will represent the former in this (return)match to-day, and will play in white. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m:—

Back.—C. St. Paul. ¾ backs.—W. Ruck Keene, W. C. Symes, and P. F. Fisher. ½ backs.—W. Sutherland and P. G. Clark. Forwards.—R. R. Owen, T. Anderson, G. J. L. Home, N. J. Stabb, E. G. Farquharson, F. G.Wallis Whiddett, T. M. Burne, C. H. Brierley, and J. E. P. White.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 13, as compared with the statement of August 6, 1892:—

	August 6.	August 13.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,73,217	41,16,770
Do. do. at Branches	36,58,992	58,52,318
Other Deposits	3,97,55,996	3,94,61,544
Post Bills	4,316	4,230
Cash Credits, undrawn	30,27,684	27,24,659
Rs. ..	6,50,70,205	6,58,09,521
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,25,13,293	1,15,29,708
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,42,553	85,05,198
Loans do. do. do.	1,25,97,347	1,18,55,940
Current Accounts overdrawn	339	2,790
Bills Discounted and purchased	59,94,766	59,84,067
Stamps, &c.	14,602	14,601
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,537		
Applied in reduction ... „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,537	3,92,537
Bullion	....	......
Cash Balances with other banks	63,623	93,171
Cash and Currency Notes	2,51,51,145	2,74,31,509
Rs. ..	6,50,70,205	6,58,09,521

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93:—

	In August 1892. Bengal.	In July 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,25,000	14,00,000	61,25,000
Actual	57,02,425	16,07,700	73,10,125
Better than Estimate	9,77,425	2,07,700	11,85,125
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

Five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Aug. 1892. Bengal.	To end of July 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,36,25,000	57,00,000	2,93,25,000
Actual	2,66,61,350	44,98,500	3,11,59,850
Better than Estimate	30,36,350		18,34,850
Worse than Estimate		12,01,500	..

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Emir, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE nominations to the new Ministry have, in eleven cases, been decided upon. For other offices the names of the probable candidates are given in our telegram columns. The English press comments rigorously on some of the appointments.

THE proceedings against the ex-manager of the business of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, came to a close yesterday, when the accused was discharged.

THE season report of the Central Provinces during the week ending August 5 are summarised in the following general remarks:—Cloudy weather has prevailed during the week, but the rainfall has generally been light except in the Northern districts and Bilaspur. Weeding has been in progress and prospects continue excellent.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 6th August, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 58,814, and for goods, &c., Rs. 91,251, making altogether Rs. 1,50,065 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 178-10-4. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were 1,74,372-15-2 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 207-9-5.

ACCORDING to our Colombo contemporaries, the Ceylon Government has made a hash of its new Currency scheme. A series of blunders has been perpetrated, and the last of them has apparently not yet been recorded.

THE heavy rain of the last fortnight has caused serious breaks on the North-Western Railway, both between Lahore and Peshawar, and in Sind. The Bolan and Harnai sections appear to have been spared this year. On the Simla-Kalka road there has been a huge landslip which has delayed communication for some days. Fortunately the heavy rain seems to be over, and a few weeks of sunshine may be expected.

A NEW English paper, the *Atlas*, to be published in Algiers, has put forth a specimen number, which takes Time so boldly by the forelock that, although this precursor of the new organ bears date the 20th of this month, the real No. 1 will not make its appearance till the 15th of October. This is regarded as the commencement in Algiers of the winter season, which extends to mid. May. the *Atlas* is to be limited to that season, and it will accordingly regularly disappear and reappear like the light at Cape Grisnez. Two thousand copies weekly is the modest estimate of the sale of a paper which is to be circulated wherever the English language is heard in that region. Some interesting articles appear in this preliminary issue. Among these is an appeal to English seekers after health and pleasure to turn their attention to this part of Africa—the "easiest of access to Europeans," and a land which, from the points of view of scenery, climate, and civilized life, lays claim to the proud title of "Africa's Paradise."

THE St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* makes allusion to the fact that on July 22, five and twenty years ago, an imperial order was issued appointing a Governor-General to conduct the administration of Russian Turkestan. The first Governor-General was General de Kaufmann. The territory which he was called upon to rule only included the two provinces of Syr-Daria and Semiretchia. At the present moment Russian Turkestan includes all the former khanate of Khokand, now known as the province of Terghana, a portion of Bokhara which now forms the province of Samarcand, and a portion of Khiva, now forming the district of the Amur-Darya. Since November 1889 Lieutenant-General Baron de Vrevsky has been at the head of the administration. Both he and his predecessors, first Lieutenant-General Tchernaieff and afterwards General Rosenbach, belonged to the *Etat-Major General*, and were members of the Council of War.

A SMALL observatory is shortly to be erected on the summit of Monte Rosa at a point 4,561 metres above the level of the sea, where the rock has been blasted some time ago for the purpose. The building will be a wooden hut nine metres long and three wide, and will be divided into an instrument room, a kitchen, and a bedroom. It will be called the "Queen Margaret" after the Queen of Italy, and its different portions have already been carried up the mountain on mule back to a height of 3,200 metres. Thence they will be carried by men across the glaciers, a troublesome and dangerous task. The signal peak, on which the hut is to be erected, shows innumerable signs of having been frequently struck by lightning, but lightning conductors have been arranged, which, it is hoped, will preserve the hut from damage.

BY what seems to have been a strange oversight in preparing the Franco-Swiss Treaty of 1882 foreign commercial travellers were actually placed at an advantage in Switzerland over their Swiss rivals, they being thereby exempted from the payment of taxes levied in the majority of cantons. This injustice has just been remedied by an Act passed by the Federal assembly which fixes the cost of commercial travellers' licences in general. The new law frees commercial travellers from the obligation to take out a separate licence for each individual canton, and will render it easier for the Government to introduce into any commercial treaty with a foreign power a reciprocity clause. These objects might, in the opinion of an influential section of the Federal Assembly, have been equally attained by exempting commercial travellers in general from the payment of any tax at all. Such an exemption is, indeed, accorded by the present law to the representatives of commercial houses, provided they do not travel with their wares and only do business with merchants. To have extended this exemption, however, to those who seek orders from private individuals would, it is said, have provoked the opposition of all the small tradesmen throughout the country. These latter are, therefore, required to take out a licence at a cost of £4 for six months or £7 10s. for a whole year.

COOPER, in returning home one night from a meeting to 135, Blackfriars-road (nearly opposite the Surrey Theatre) was followed by a stranger who, when Cooper turned to his house, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Is your name Thomas Cooper?" "That is my name, sir," was the reply, The stranger then slipped a piece of paper into his hand with, "Please not to open it till you get inside." Cooper, to his astonishment, found it a cheque for £50. Here was a mystery which was solved a few days after by a note inviting him to meet the eccentric Countess of Blessington.

DR. MACDONALD, physician to the Throat Hospital, states that a peculiar throat affection is extremely common among teachers in elementary schools, especially women. In a pamphlet written by him on this subject he attributes the chief cause of it to the excessive number of children in the sufferer's class, and the crowding of two or more classes into one room. Another cause is the unskilled rather than the excessive use of the voice, and he recommends that in the training colleges voice-production should be scientifically and practically taught. Dr. Carpenter, in his treatise on school hygiene also mentions acute laryngitis as not uncommon among teachers.

THE Chesapeake, famous for her historic encounter with the British ship the Shannon in 1813, is in existence as sound and staunch as the day she was launched. She is used in the inglorious capacity of a flour mill. After her capture by Sir Philip B. V. Brooke she was taken to England in 1814, and in 1820 her timbers were sold to John Prior, miller of Wickham, Hants. Mr. Prior pulled down his old mill at Wickham and erected a new one from the Chesapeake timbers, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose.

M. DEIBLER'S "red harvest" is, a Paris correspondent says, beginning to create great disgust; and the riots around the scaffold the other day at Montpellier have increased the feeling against the guillotine. M. Deibler has six more engagements, and several papers are asking that part of them at least be remitted, and they seem to be expressing public opinion.

MR. H. E. DEADMAN, formerly chief constructor at Portsmouth Dockyard, and now of the Admiralty, is the authority for the statement that an electrical apparatus has been designed and experimented with for enabling a boat without any person in it to be sent from a safe distance into an enemy's mine-field to explode and thus render harmless mines laid there. By the apparatus he states the boat could be steered, the engines stopped or started, and the counter-mines dropped where desired and exploded. In this way, says Mr. Deadman, an otherwise exceedingly risky operation can be performed without danger to life, and the worst casualty that could happen is the loss of the boat.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *Lippincott's* sets Mr. Besant right upon the meaning of the word "mugwump," which, in one of his novels, he makes synonymous with "wobblers." The mugwump, it seems, has nothing in common with the wobbler. The former is sour, sombre, censorious, and solitary. He is also conceited, stubborn, unpractical and pharisaic. As to the wobbler, Mr. Besant's definition of him is apparently permitted to pass as accurate. "He is really, if he knew it, master of the situation, but because he is a wobbler he cannot use his strength. When he is called upon to act, he falls into two pieces, each of which begins to wobble and to fall into other two pieces."

A ROMANTIC mystery in Derby has received, as appears by certain proceedings in the local county court, a prosaic solution. One day a man in the service of a bill-posting company in the suburbs of that town happened to be near a lonely yard belonging to his employers, when his attention was arrested by a sight which was undoubtedly suspicious. Two strangers had effected an entrance into the enclosure, one of whom was carrying a spade, and the other a wooden box. Concealing himself from further observation, the bill-posting man saw these intruders deliberately dig a hole in which they carefully deposited the box. Then having filled in the earth and smoothed the surface they disappeared, in the same mysterious manner. What could this mean? Precious documents in melodramas vanish in this way. Malefactors have been known thus to conceal ill-gotten gains. The employe of the bill-posting company went straightway to the police, and soon the mystic box was exhumed and opened. In the place of the expected treasure, or precious documents, however, nothing was found but the body of a collie dog, fantastically attired in a shroud, and having a frill about its neck. The explanation was that the owner having determined to honour in this fashion the remains of a domestic pet, he had judged this to be a convenient spot for the interment. Perhaps the oddest part of the case is that the deceased animal's master has thought fit to summon the bill-poster's man for damage done to the box in breaking it open. As it was not pretended that the plaintiff had any right to be in the yard, it need hardly be said that he has been nonsuited.

IN connection with the Exhibition of Photography, a special number of the *Figaro* has been issued. This consists of 80 pages, with 150 photo-engravings, ranging from miniatures to full-page pictures in black and in colours, and with letter-press exhaustively describing the latest developments of photography. A map of the heavens is being prepared at a cost of £1,200,000 (which the leading nations have agreed to raise), as an example of what telescope photography can do. Instantaneous photography appears to have attained perfection, for it is now possible to fix the image of a cannon ball flying through the air. Even microbes are now being photographed. A young French chemist, M. Henri Courtonne, is credited with a new discovery for which we have been looking to Mr. Edison. Sound being transmissible by telephone, M. Courtonne argued, by a rigorous analogy that light might be transmitted too. As the telephone consists of a transmitter, a wire, and a receiver, so there was reason to believe that these three organs might be adapted for transmitting light vibrations, and for this purpose the transmitter and receiver should be prepared chemically for receiving and giving out light instead of sound vibrations. This was done by substituting sensitised photographic plates for the ordinary telephone plate. One of the plates was placed in front of an aperture through which an image was cast, and this image has been forwarded by wire, and has been seen at the other end. The first apparatus was very imperfect, and M. Courtonne having heard that Mr. Edison was on the track of a similar discovery, resolved to publish his experiments, a description of which he, however, sent in a sealed letter to the Academy in 1889. This letter is only to be opened at the sender's request. The *Figaro* says that the consequences of the Telephotography cannot be overestimated. To-morrow, it says, you will see in Paris the image of a man smoking in St. Petersburg.

CLEARLY the romance of the medical profession has not expired with the author of "The Diary of a Late Physician." A London medical man, and correspondent of the *Lancet*, relates a decidedly romantic experience which happened to him recently. A patient who owed him £50 had failed in business and the debt had long been cancelled and forgotten, when on the evening referred to two strangers—a lady and gentleman—presented themselves in the medical man's consulting room. "I think, sir," said the male visitor, speaking with an American accent, "that you attended Mr. —— and his family?" "That is so," replied the medical gentleman. "Well," continued the visitor, "I am under considerable obligation to them, as when my wife here was left an orphan they were very kind to her. Now, the other night, I went there to supper, and, as I had been out all day, I was considerably tired out, and in the evening I was resting on the sofa, and I have no doubt they thought I was asleep. I heard all their conversation, and Miss —— was telling my wife of all your attention and kindness. . . . . Well, sir, they talked so much about it that before I got off that sofa, I said to myself, 'That doctor shall be paid.'" Thereupon the visitor presented a malacca cane, the handle of which was enclosed in a morocco case. On opening this, the recipient of the gift found the cane had a beautifully carved ivory handle, which was studded with jewels, consisting of small rose diamonds, eighty or ninety in number, worked into fanciful shapes representing small birds, fish, and other objects, and here and there a ruby, emerald, and amethyst. The writer expresses the pleasure it will afford him to show the editor the jewelled cane. This, however, was not all; for the American visitor insisted on supplementing his present with a plot of land in America, with the remark, "It is worth a hundred now, and if you stick to it, it will soon be worth double."

THAT eminent authority in educational matters Dr. J. G. Fitch, has evidently no sympathy with the practice of making merry over the blunders in the answers of students under examination in our schools and training colleges. In his report on the Training Schools for Schoolmistresses, he observes these shortcomings arise often from haste or nervousness rather than ignorance; moreover, they are not peculiar to students of these classes. Dr. Fitch assures us that it has happened to him when examining for the Indian Civil Service, or in the Universities of Cambridge and of London, to meet occasionally with errors quite as ludicrous as those which now and then variegate the answers of candidates for certificates. Meanwhile, examinations at the various Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses continue to furnish samples of shortcomings which, it is to be feared, will provoke readers to further merriment. Mr. Mostyn Price found very few acquainted with the identity of Sir Charles Napier, or who had sufficient knowledge of art to recognise even Sir Joshua Reynolds. In giving the character of Charles II., there is a uniform tendency to use adverse epithets of the strongest flavour the English language contains, which, perhaps, is not wholly without excuse. Mr. Henderson observed that Julius Agricola and the Black Prince seemed more familiar figures than Wellington, and the claim of Edward III. to the French Crown was more correctly set forth than that of Victoria to the Crown of England, very many being ignorant of the exact relationship of her Majesty to George III. The question on the Battle of Waterloo was also badly answered. Many mentioned at length the ball at Brussels, but few seemed to know of the actions at Ligny and Quatre Bras. There was no lack of detail in the description of the battle, but the incidents related were, in many cases, borrowed, it is stated, from dim recollections of Hastings, Quebec, Trafalgar, Bannockburn and Balaclava.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Manica, 1,779 tons, Commander J G Biggs, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Trevorian, 1,448 tons, Commander J Hodge, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Naseri, 850 tons, Commander Hughes, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Commander E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr P S Dysen and 11 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Alboin, 649 tons, Commander W Richie, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Bangkok (26th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart & Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Almora, 1,719 tons, Commander H M Ingram, arrived in harbour yesterday from London and Antwerp (7th July) via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst from Karachi (13th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col Browel, R A, Lt Nelson, Mrs Nelson and child, one Native officer of the Belooch Regt, Syed Mahomed Effendi and friend, Mrs and Master Barker, Mr K B Khandabadkhan, and 71 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	A	F Muir & Co
„ Congo	1892	......	B	F Muir & Co
„ Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeis'r	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
„ Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
„ Trevorian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
„ Monica	1779	Biggs	P	F Muir & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
„ Thibet	1665	Wibmer	5	P & O S N Co
„ Teheran	1484	Tocque	6	P & O Co
„ Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Mary Beyts	2434	Bice	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2251	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Assam ...... 1611 ....Browne......P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 13.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, July 26.
16	Almora (s)	Ingram	Antwerp, July 7.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Manica (s)	Biggs	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naseri, Hughes, for Persian Gulf.
„ Trevorian, Hodge, for Port Said.
„ Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.

The steamer Lindula began to load yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
June.					
30	Mayo I G	Fenny	Somali Coast.	5	Sea
July.					
13	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali Coast.	3	Cruise
22	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Sea		
27	Gulf of Siam.	Sanderson	Sydney	3	London
29	Assam	Brown	Bombay	9	Bombay
August.					
1	Melbridge	Ward	Cardiff		
2	Melpomene	Metis	Bombay	2	Trieste
	Sleipner	Hestenes	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	Sutlej	Worcester	London		Bombay
	Caledonian	Flondey	China		Marseilles
	S Berkhud	Baker	Hodeida	5	Somali Coast
	Ataka	Bement	Cardiff		
	R Rubattino.	Merello	Genoa	3	Bombay
3	Isla de Luzon	Galiana	Liverpool		Manilla
	Naderi	McAllister	Jeddah		Bombay
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	4	Mussowa
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	D Balduino	Govino	Bombay	3	Genoa
	Melbourne	Paull	Marseilles	4	China
4	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast	6	Somali Coast
	Mount Tabor	Munro	Jeddah		
5	Golconda	Henderson	London	5	Calcutta
	York	Smith	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Rohilla	Jephson	Bombay	6	London
6	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast		
8	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Rewa	Loutitt	Calcutta	8	London
	Misir	M Damir	Hodeida		
	Blenheim	Trattles	Java	8	Port Said F O

Aden, 8th August.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—476 kegs paint, T F Bengalee.

City of Edinburgh s—50 boxes bar soap, L Sharp and Co; 7 cases plate glass, T Harridas; 17 cases corn-flour, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—43 cases oilmanstores, &c, E Russooljee; 8 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 11 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Hormusjee Aderjee; 100 kegs paint, E E Kurwa; 36 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 22 packages provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

Afghan s—8 bales writing paper, A M Hassonally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—4 cases paper, N Damoder.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sutlej s—15 cases color, K Odhowjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Congo s—1,000 bags sugar, V Kanjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—201 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 500 bags sugar, H Jaichund; 1,000 bags sugar, V Visram; 180 drums pheneyle, Phillips and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 cases bar soap, A Shaik Adum; 10 cases soap, S Heptoola; 155 packages bar soap, &c, Bhaisett and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Beyts s—42 tons oil seed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales wools, C Kessowjee; 41 bales wool, E Sewjee; 11 bales wool and 32 bales goat hair, W A Graham and Co; 54 bales rags, D Lawjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—201 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,300 cwts thyme seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 477 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,300 cwts ajma seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR CADIZ.

Ehrenfels s—34,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cango s—7,220 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 201 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—240 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppy seed and 700 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,433 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Ionia s—100 bales twist waste, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, 3,352 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 401 cwts myrabollams and 2,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lindula s—823 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Lukhmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—300 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 550 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 90 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 15.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - 78·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

6 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - .. 76·3
10 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - .. 77·5
2 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - .. 80·4
4 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - .. 79·2

RUMOURS of an intention on the part of the King of Italy to visit England in the course of summer are absolutely unfounded, says the correspondent of a home paper. The numerous engagements of his Majesty render such a visit during the season available out of the question.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	56	23	48	91	47	69	47	48
Tuesday, August 16	1	66	1	74	1	88	0	39
Total	57	89	50	65	49	57	47	87
Total fall to 16th August 1891	68	59	52	76	55	44	49	47
Total fall to 16th August 1890	63	57	67	78	65	13	53	56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, August 12.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	38	94	Nasik	14	11
Raver	10	70	Deolalee	16	34
Nimbora	20	13	Ghoti	46	52
Bhadli	11	45	Nargaon	22	65
Jalgaon	14	8	Warrengaon	19	10
Sirsoli	9	80	Hoodgi	12	83
Mhasawad	14	50	Mohol	8	30
Maheji	13	89	Madha	20	3
Pachora	14	18	Barsi Road	14	69
Kasgaon	14	44	Keim	11	93
Naidongri	12	75	Jehur	8	99
Challisgaon	17	14	Oomulwari	13	84
Nandgaon	13	71	Dexal	10	15
Munmad	10	34	Lanowli	104	19
Lassalgaon	18	87	Dhond	17	61
Kerwadi	11	1	Talegaon	22	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air, in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date
						96	1·07	17·35	+0·12
Delhi	29·706	Calm	2	86·1	77·1	91	0·25	14·20	−4·22
Agra	29·722	S E	2	88·6	77·4	87	...	23·28	..
Cawnpore	29·747	S S W	2	90·0	79·1	83	0·03	26·91	+5·91
Allahabad	29·692	Calm	9	90·5	80·3	83	...	28·71	+1·10
Jhansi	29·694	S W	2	97·4	75·2	71	...	4·05	+1·45
Jacobabad	29·622	S E	5	103·4	83·6	87	...	11·51	+6·56
Karachi	29·668	W S W	14	91·0	80·7	86	0·02	12·19	−2·19
Ajmere	29·721	W	6	90·2	75·1	..			
Bhuj	29·715	W S W	15	87·9	75·4	91	0·03	...	...
Rajkot	29·726	W S W	12	87·9	73·7	89	...	15·74	+5·93
Veraval	29·744	W S W	18	82·0	77·3	83	0·01	6·26	...
Neemuch	29·773	S W	11	85·3	73·1	91	0·10	13·32	−5·50
Indore	29·771	W	4	82·0	71·6	92	0·03	15·43	−5·58
Saugor	29·714	W S W	4	84·3	73·1	95	0·25	32·59	+3·73
Jubbulpore	29·752	S W	1	87·4	74·6	84	0·05	36·35	−3·01
Hoshangabad	29·756	S	4	85·3	75·7	96	0·10	37·69	+1·54
Khandwa	29·777	W	5	85·7	74·7	88	2·39	21·82	+2·88
Raipur	29·729	Calm	1	90·5	76·6	75	0·02	33·10	−1·62
Nagpur	29·756	Calm	4	87·3	74·4	94	0·73	22·72	−7·19
Amraoti	29·789	W	2	85·9	72·8	91	2·43	26·79	+5·40
Akola	29·786	N W	8	88·0	73·2	86	0·09	28·65	+3·02
Surat	29·758	S W	L	84·0	76·0	87	0·10	39·03	+9·44
Malegaon	29·797	W N W	7	85·4	72·1	78	0·12	13·04	+1·03
Bombay	29·823	S S W	9	84·7	75·9	93	0·52	47·92	−7·71
Poona	29·827	W	9	81·1	68·9	88	0·01	19·44	+6·21
Sholapur	29·853	W	8	86·2	71·0	91	1·13	12·01	−1·51
Ratnagiri	29·837	W N W	4	80·9	74·4	93	1·43	91·55	+13·48
Belgaum	29·859	W	?	75·3	66·3	92	0·03	26·70	−2·08
Goa	29·883	?	?	88·1	74·4	91	1·62	85·44	...
Karwar	29·868	Calm	1	81·2	72·8	94	2·05	86·74	−3·06
Mangalore	29·898	Calm	1	81·3	72·9	93	1·16	75·92	−8·50
Calicut	29·887	N N E	6	80·7	72·2	87	2·06	81·52	+8·46
Cochin	29·822	N N E	M	82·7	72·7	91	0·03	66·18	+6·17
Bangalore	29·941	W S W	6	82·7	66·0	95	1·88	13·37	+2·70
Secunderabad	29·827	W N W	8	84·6	69·4	88	0·27	20·82	+5·40
Masuliptm.	29·751	Calm	5	94·6	75·1	91	1·75	20·49	+5·77
Bellary	29·809	Calm	10	86·4	72·9	84	...	8·39	+3·39
Cuddapah	29·884	W S W	..	89·0	70·1	90	3·38	22·36	+12·62
Madras	29·792	W	10	91·2	72·2	95	2·27	15·49	+6·35
Coimbatore	29·884	S W	5	87·8	69·8	95	...	4·79	+1·08
Trichinopoly	29·858	W	7	91·5	71·4	80	0·56	10·65	+5·98
Negapatam	29·803	W	2	89·5	74·2	77	0·31	8·23	+2·41
Colombo	29·925	W S W	7	84·5	75·0	78	0·01	9·38	−8·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 1·12 (60·87); E. G. H. — 1·83 (49·49); G. T. H. — 1·74 (47·75); C. P. — 0·52 (47·92).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Bangalore and Cuddapah, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been small and somewhat irregular all over the country. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are southerly or South-easterly at Agra, Jacobabad and Hoshangabad, and north-easterly at Calicut and Cochin. Elsewhere, the prevaling winds are from the south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj and Veraval. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Secunderabad, Rajkot and Neemuch and 8 at Bhuj and Khandwa. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. The air is very damp, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts. There has been pretty general rain in almost all districts evcept Sind and locally at Jhansi Rajkot, Cawnpore, Bellary and Coimbatore. The principal amounts reported are 3·38" at Cuddabah, 2·43" at Amraoti, 2·39" at Keandwa, 2·27" at Madras, 2·05" at Calcutta, 2·03" at Calicut, 2·2" at Ajmere, and between one and two inches at Masulipaeam, Bangalore, Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Delhi. Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country, and general rain may be except, except in Sind. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras, in the Bay, where the weather is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The whether over the greater part of the Madras Presidency is influenced by the depression, and more or less heavy rain with thunder or thunderstorms is probable. The isobars on the West Coast show that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is moderate to gentle to Long. 60° E. and probably fresh to the west of that longitude. The mail steamer Assam, which left Aden on the 9th of August, reports having experienced up to Lat. 14° 31' N. Long. 52° 46' E., at midnight on the 10th, light to fresh southerly, north-easterly variable and south-westerly winds, generally fine weather, a south-easterly swell and heavy dew on the night of the 9th and 10th; to Lat. 17° 38' N., Long. 66° 5' E., at noon on the 13th, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, a considerable south-west swell and passing rain squalls; to arrival at about 10 P. M., on the 14th, a light to moderate monsoon, overcast sky, moderate decreasing sea and showers of drizzling rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

The barometric changes for the past twenty-four hours have been small and unimportant, except in North Punjab and Burma, where it is brisk. The rise in the depression in the west of the Bay is less marked than it was yesterday, but it has given strongish moonsoon winds and rain in South Deccan and Madras. Cuddapah reports three inches and Madras and Masulipatam each two inches. Monsoon winds have decreased on the Bombay coast, and are moderate there and at the head of the Bay. A steady indraught however continues, which extends fully up to North Punjab, and from moderate to heavy rain continues over North-Western and Central India generally. The rainfall at present is light and partial in Bengal and Behar. Rainfalls for the past day are: Sialkote six, Bhamo five and Ajmere two inches. A steady continued rain has fallen to-day at hill-stations in Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. ---------- 29·731
Temperature of the Air ---------- 80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ---------- 76·9
Dew Point ---------- 75·6
Relative humidity of Air ---------- 0·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) --- 9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ---------- 76·2
General Directions of Wind* WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ---------- 226
Fall of Rain ---------- 0·39
Total fall during month .... 10·69
„ „ year .... 47·87
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Aug .... 0·17
* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 6, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,263	28,026	237	..	...	10,101
Goods	24,614	33,891	..	9,277	...	12,307
Other earnings	2,689	2,116	573	..	3,756	...
Weekly total	55,566	64,033	...	8,467	..	..
Aggregate	340,.736	3,59,388	..	..	...	13,652

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla or Furniture Bazaar, by order of Alli Mahomed Yeb, managing partner of the firm of Alli Mahomed Cassum & Co., the whole stock of China and Japanese goods, consisting of Satsuma, Kanga and bronze vases, plates, bowls, and ornaments, paper, silk, and other fans, pictures, cabinets of sizes, lacquered ware, sets of flower pots, work boxes, bowls, tea sets, combs, tea trays, silver-mounted walking sticks, amber beads, China tea, pieces of cotton crape and silk, iron safe, cupboard, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Captain D. Paget Jones, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co., his entire valuable household requisites, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, upright pianoforte, rich-toned, solid entire iron frame, by Soundy & Co., rich chromos and engravings, beautiful table and cabinet ornaments, Persian carpet, rugs, first-rate windproof standing lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, choice garden plants, shells, fancy curtains, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

NOTICE.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Bhendy Bazaar and vacant land at Shaik Buddon Commandant Street.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May 1891 and made between Ghanchi Ismail Umar and Nanbai, his wife of the one part and Bala Bapoo Valinker Naiken and Kessev Bala Valinker Naikin of the other part and under the instructions of the said Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 3rd day of September, 1892, at 4 P.M., the property described as follows, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1657, New No. 8782, old Survey No. 2245, and new Survey No. 2-3705, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 75, and now under Street No. 663 to 672 and Ward No. 2259 containing by admeasurement 80 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagors hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the house of Pestonjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Chandbai, widow of Mohamed Adam.

And Secondly.—All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 111 1-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1666, New No. 8795, old Survey No. 2259 and new survey No. 3705 and the premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the East side thereof in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said mortgagees hereinbefore firstly described, on the West by the Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the North formerly by the vacant ground of Bai Ashoobibi, widow of Goolam Hoosein Bumoo[j]i and now of Pestonjee Pastakya and on the South formerly by the house of Mahomed Hoossain Haveldar, and now of Haji Shaikh Abdoolla, being the hereditaments and premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage. The title to the above premises will only be such as the mortgagees are able to give. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the MAHARANI ICE CO., Ld., which was to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, till THURSDAY, the 15th September next.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-good, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built Landau by Silk and Son.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.
ESTATE OF G. G. CRAIG.

Under instructions from the Attorney of Trustee appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nasserwanji M. Petit's Office (where the whole of the furniture is removed for sale) the very valuable and hansome substantial made teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts," best glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures, rich-table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, very valuable books, camera with lenses, photographic kit, violin, banjo, English concertina, large size English marble clock showing, days, dates, months, and phases of the moon, by "J. Sewill," medicine chest, fishing tackle, brass mounted single harness, gentleman hunting saddle, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Under instructions from the Attorney of Trustee appointed by Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office-furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon, holes, cupboards, punkhas, two strong fire proof safes on stands, one by "Chubbs" and another by "Henry Elwell" &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND MACHINERY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under the instructions of the first mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee Oosman, and on account and risk of the mortgagees Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Fattay Mahomed Rahimtoola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1892, at 4 p.m., on the premises the properties described below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chinchpogly without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1071 (2) Street No. 31 A, and bounded on the east, west and north by the property of Western India Spinning Manufactnring Company, Limited, on or towards the South by Kala Chowki, and which premises are now known by the name of the Silver Mill.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasuremet five hundred and twenty-seven four by ninths square yards, be the same a little, more or less, together with messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said land firstly described, on the west by the property of Maneckjee Furdoonjee Patell, on the north by the said Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.

Thirdly.—10 opener—
1 Engine with boiler ; 14 horse power.
1 Press.
1 Iron Tank for water.
2 Roving Machines.
1 Slubbing Frame Reeling Machine.
1 Press.
1 Copper square Tank for water.
2 Iron Round Tanks.
1 Engine with boiler vertical horse-power. Shafting and pulleys.
9 Carding Engines. Lape Machine.
2 Roving frames.
1 Drawing frame.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1892.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.

A RECOVERY, to the extent of 5-16d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38½d. per oz.; and in New York the metal advanced in value one cent per oz., say to 83⅜ cents, demand Exchange on London being ½ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 285,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·50 to 83·68 cents per oz. The price of 4 per cent. Silver Securities in London advanced 13-16 per cent., to £63 3-16. Consols were unchanged at 97; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 105. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 5-16d. Paris quotations show no change.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. was established in spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅞d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. per lb. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for August deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for December-January; Surats being unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet in tone, with nothing doing.

In New York, a further drop of 1-16 cent. occurred in the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7⅛ cents; September Futures being virtually unchanged at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 8,56,447
" " Branches	Inc.	" 21,93,326
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 2,94,452
Government Securities	"	" 9,83,585
Loans "	"	" 7,41,407
Bills Discounted	"	" 10,699
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 29,548
Cash and Currency Notes	"	" 19,80,364

The position of Money, in its superabundance, and the small enquiry existing for it for the ordinary purposes of trade, showed no material change in the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this morning for yesterday. The only item in the figures given above going to indicate any sensible movement in the trade demand is that of Loans, which had diminished by 7½ lakhs during the week; the decrease in Bills Discounted having been but trifling; while there had been withdrawals to the extent of some three lakhs from Private Deposits; the net falling off in trade requirements having been thus about 4½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of double that amount in the week preceding. The Bank's Cash Balance, however, had increased by 19¾ lakhs, to 274¼ lakhs, due mainly to a considerable accession of Deposits at the Bank's Branches (counterbalanced to some extent by withdrawals at the Head Office), and to the realization of Government Securities.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done in this market to-day, and that only by local spinners, who have taken 700 bales in all, consisting of 300 each of Nugger, at Rs. 175-77; and Barsee, at Rs. 185; and 100 Ujein, at Rs. 161½ per candy. The feeling remains quiet, and prices are quoted as before, Liverpool and New York notwithstanding.

Telegraphic advices from the Bengal Cotton districts to hand yesterday morning were generally to the effect that a spell of fine weather was needed for weeding purposes; but that meantime the plants were flourishing. From the Oomra circle, also, where, generally speaking, sufficient rain had fallen, accounts are satisfactory, a fall of 2¼ inches at Dhulia since the middle of last week having caused the plants in that district (where they had been suffering from insufficient rain) to show more improvement. The weather at Broach continued seasonable, and the Cotton crop was flourishing; as it was also throughout the Dhollera circle, excepting the district of Dhollera proper where sowing had not commenced owing to too much rain.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, but only a moderate export business has transpired to-day. and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been quiet, with transactions upon a moderate scale. The price of *Linseed* has given way one anna per cwt., and we now quote Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	552	bales.
Wheat..................................	42,605	cwts.
Linseed	8,047	"
Rapeseed	1,565	"
Poppyseed	566	"
Groundnuts...........................	1,993	"

FREIGHTS.—Business has been done to-day in ready cargo for Antwerp at 14s. 6d.; and for Dunkirk, for September shipment, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened after yesterday's holiday with a firmer feeling in presence of the news regarding Silver chronicled above, at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand; and with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 11-16d. who, however, very soon got filled up at this rate, and raised it by degrees to 1s. 2 13-16d. Bank remittance, also in the absence of buyers, rose gradually 1-16d., and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·55½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a strong market to-day, and rates for Four per Cents have advanced some ⅜ per cent. from the closing price on Saturday, 105 had been established as the rate for Money, and 104⅞ for Account, by the afternoon; but a further advance of 3-16 per cent. took place before the close, the cash rate leaving off at 105 3-16 with 4½ per cents. quoted at 104½.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 15 each in Howard and Bullough, and Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Jeoraz Balloo; and of Rs. 15 in Indian Manufacturing, at our revised quotations. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera................................	3⅜

The Manchester Market quiet and nothing doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	38½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived, from Bombay, this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

PORT SAID, AUG. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left yesterday evening.

AUG. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 16.

The s. s. Nizam (extra) left here this afternoon.
The s. s. Aden arrived here at daylight to-day.

PENANG, AUG. 16.

The s. s. Venetia left here yesterday evening for Bombay.

COLOMBO, AUG. 16.

Mail steamer Parramatta from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WILKINS—July 28, at 43, Ashburnham Road, Bedford, the wife of A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Poona, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—August 9, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of J C Arbuthnot, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

BALD—August 9, at Badamtam, Darjiling, the wife of Claud Bald, of a daughter.

JAMES—August 7, at Shahjahanpur, N-W P, the wife of J B N James, Postal Department, of a daughter.

MANNING—August 11, at 15, Camac Street, the wife of E Owen Manning, of a son.

MOREAU—August 11, at Allahabad, the wife of E Moreau, of a daughter.

SOLANO—August 8, at Dinapur, the wife of G L Solano, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

HARMAN—LESLIE—August 10, at Barrackpore, by the Rev W Spink, Arthur Leslie Harman, of Moorla Indigo Concern, Segowli, T S R, to Laura, daughter of Sheppard John Leslie, Esq. Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

MAHER—August 6, at Darjeeling, Julia Dyer, the beloved wife of W P Maher, of Dhubri, Assam, and eldest daughter of the late Douglas Sandeman, Bengal Pilot Service.

SHAW—August 12, at No. 5, Riverside Road, Barrackpur, Ronald Murray, son of Mr and Mrs James Shaw, aged 7 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

BROMLEY—In loving memory of KATE, the devoted daughter of Thomas Bromley, died at Poona, 17th August, 1891.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, so far as it has been formed, does not differ very much in constitution from that which he appointed in the short-lived Parliament of 1886. The names are practically the same though the offices are in some cases changed. Cabinets vary in number, and may consist of from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen, but the offices which it is ordained shall invariably give Cabinet rank are those of the First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, for India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Ministers holding any of the other offices may or may not be included in the Cabinet. The eleven Liberal leaders, whose appointments are definitely made, must, therefore, in the majority of cases be members of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister, to whom is entrusted the formation of the Ministry, usually takes the office of First Lord of the Treasury, but Lord Salisbury twice avoided it and assumed the duties of Foreign Secretary. Mr. Gladstone, in taking over the offices of Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury, follows the precedent of 1886, as in 1880-85 he had entrusted the Privy Seal to Lord Rosebery. Lord Brassey who becomes Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, never before enjoyed Cabinet rank and possibly will not now, the Chief Secretary being a far more important factor in the administration of that country's affairs than the Viceroy. But Lord Brassey has before held office, having, as will be remembered, served as Secretary to the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Second Ministry. Lord Rosebery's appointment to the control of foreign affairs may be taken as a reassertion of his fitness for the post to which he was appointed in the third Ministry of Mr. Gladstone which came to an end in a few months. Lord Rosebery had moreover been Lord Privy Seal from 1880 to 1885 as well as Minister of Works and Public Buildings. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an old henchman of Mr. Gladstone's. In his second administration he was Home Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone had allotted him the office he now receives in 1886. The Lord Chancellorship naturally falls to Lord Herschell, who hoped to have had a longer term of office, when after five years' service as Solicitor-General he was elevated to succeed Lord Selborne. Mr. John Morley returns to his old post as Chief Secretary for Ireland, a much more appropriate appointment, we imagine, than that to which rumour had assigned him a week ago. Mr. H. H. Fowler, the quondam Financial Secretary to the Treasury, takes the office which until his secession, Mr. Chamberlain held in the Local Government Board, while Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who took up the Irish Secretaryship when Mr. Trevelyan seceded, becomes Secretary of State for War. The Home Secretaryship is given to Mr. Asquith, the hon. member to whom was entrusted the duty last week of moving the resolution which sounded the death-knell of Lord Salisbury's Ministry. Mr. Asquith only entered Parliament in 1886, but he achieved fame when engaged in the Parnell Commission case, by his cross-examination of the *Times*' witnesses. Mr. Bryce, who is to be Chief Secretary for Scotland, takes over an office which did not exist in 1885, and it was only when Mr. Gladstone formed his third Ministry that he was able to appoint a Secretary. Mr. Acland as Vice-President of the Committee of Council has to discharge the duties which formerly fell to the lot of Mr. Mundella and Sir Lyon Playfair. This concludes the list of the appointments so far as is definitely known, the other names assso[c]iated with the various offices being apparently mere speculation. Four of the essentially Cabinet appointments are yet unfilled—India, the Colonies, the Lord Presidency of the Council, and the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE aspect of affairs on our North-West frontier and the political campaign at Home, to say nothing of events at Morocco, have diverted attention from Central Africa, which is just now a centre of attraction to at least four European nations. England, France, Germany and Belgium are all particularly interested in the development of events there. The literature relating to the conflict in Uganda is accumulating; there are further allegations by the Germans against the British from Kilimanjaro; details of the Arab rising in the Congo Free State; and to complete the list the French Lieutenant Mizon comes forward with a repetition of his stories of British treachery on the Niger. The Niger territories and Dahomey, where French operations are proceeding, may not, perhaps, be correctly embraced in Central Africa, as it has been understood since Mr. Stanley completed his last journey, but geographically their inclusion is indisputable. Perhaps in the Congo Free State the trouble is likely to be more serious than anywhere else, for fanatical Arabs are not so amenable to reason as those who figure in the other dramas. Our news from this quarter comes but fitfully; still we know that the Arabs at Nyangwe, on the Upper Congo, are in open revolt against the Independent State. Communication with Tanganyika is cut off, and many whites—twenty according to Saturday's telegram—presumably employes of the Belgian Commercial Syndicate, have been killed. Telegrams received last week report the rising to be spreading. Fears are entertained for the safety of Captain Ria's expedition sent out by the Katanga Company, and the Tanganyika Road being closed, much difficulty will be experienced in sending up forces against them. With a view to getting some light on the subject a Dalziel correspondent interviewed Mr. Stanley the day before the mail left, and on this particular region no one can speak with greater authority. He claims to have prophesied—as indeed he did in his book on "Darkest Africa"—that expeditions such as the one now presumed to be in danger, would fall into some such misfortune, for it has been the habit of the Anti-Slavery Society to send out irresponsible parties of men to attack Arab slave-dealers whose head-quarters are at Nyangwe. Mr. Stanley long ago advised the Belgium Anti-Slavery Society against sending out such parties as inviting certain disaster. Organised expeditions were advocated, and the Anti-Slavery Society was recommended to place its funds at the disposal of the Congo Free State to enable the Government to send out a properly equipped expedition. But between the Congo Free State and the region under the authority of the Anti-Slavery Society lies Nyangwe, which has so far prevented any intercommunication. The district in which the rising has occurred is so situated that simultaneous action by the two authorities could effect the annihilation of the Arabs and the entire abolition of their trade. Mr. Stanley contended that in dealing with the rising it is for the Congo State to take the initiative, but since this dictum was delivered the Arabs have crossed over into the Free State territory, and the difficulty of driving them back has first to be overcome before any attempt can be made to thrash them on their own ground.

From Uganda territory, adjoining the Congo State, comes another missionary's letter dealing with the Captain Lugard incident. In it, as in the messages of all the British missionaries, Captain Lugard is held blameless for the recent collisions with the French Catholics. Mwanga, the slippery rascal, whose religion has changed as often as that of the Vicar of Bray, was the cause of all the trouble in this region, and, intentionally or otherwise, set the rival mission agencies by the ears. If we could have depended on Mwanga the question of relieving Emin Pasha, when Stanley set out on his memorable journey, would have been merely one of expenditure, we were assured, and it could have been directed at Cairo. But then, as now, he was an utterly untrustworthy fellow whom it was deemed unsafe to parley with. Now he has much to answer for and will have still more unless some special dispensation of Providence shall intervene and send him to his fathers. On Mwanga proposing to become a Protestant, we are told by the latest contributor to the evidence on the subject, the Roman Catholics at once suggested his deposition. This was not agreed to, whereupon the French Bishop went to him, and laid the enormity of his offence before him and exhorted him to a confession. Then, according to Mr. Ashe, the Missionary who has written, the craftiness of Mwanga asserted itself, and he declared himself ready, provided he got a present. Forty tusks of ivory was the stipulation. This was agreed to. Mwanga became a Catholic, defied the Company, and went away with the French Bishop. The tenour of Captain Lugard's story is that he was detained against his will. Be that as it may, the collision followed, and the last we hear of Mwanga is that he has now rejoined the Protestants, while the British East Africa Company is again firmly established at Uganda. The German complaints against our agents near Kilimanjaro are published in the Cologne *Gazette*, which accuses the British East Africa Company of supplying arms and ammunition to the insubordinate natives, and in carrying on this traffic the English were actuated by the hope that continual disturbances will induce the German Government to hand over this valuable territory to the Company. Of course no one gives serious attention to accusations of this kind which are merely read as a tribute to the fertility of the writers' imagination. Emin, too, according to last accounts, has a fresh grievance against us; and declares that the object of his present expedition is to meet his abandoned followers who had been prevented from joining him by Mr. Stanley's haste to return whence he came.

Of the French in Dahomey or Lieutenant Mizon's charges but little need be said. In Dahomey French and English join in a protest against Germans carrying on a trade in slaves with the Congo Free State and supplying arms to Behanzin. A German is also said to be drilling the Dahomeyans and instructing them in the use of Artillery. This is by no means improbable, but the French have every reason to believe their expedition will be successful. Friendly tribes are offering their services, and numerous Dahomeyan troops are deserting owing to fear and hunger. Before the end of October, it is believed they will have taught the Dahomeyans the lesson they require. Lieutenant Mizon's new tale of the Niger has the misfortune to be totally different from what it was originally, and documentary evidence is forthcoming to disprove the charges of duplicity he levels against the British agents. Lord Aberdare, the Chairman of the Niger Company, however, has thought it desirable to refute the allegations, and this he does most effectually. He declares, and every one will agree with him, that Lieutenant Mizon's credibility as a witness has been destroyed on his own admissions. Every one who has taken the trouble to read Lieutenant Mizon's allegations and with them the statements of the officers accused, will endorse the conclusion of Lord Aberdare that Mizon has been guilty of a conscious falsification of the facts, and of doing his best to arouse and aggravate international jealousies between France and England.

CANTONMENT vaccination officers in the Punjab are evidently wedded to the opinion that it is impossible to have too much of a good thing. The provincial vaccination returns show that whilst in the districts the percentage of successful vaccinations is fifty-four, in the cantonments it is over eighty. This high percentage appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be incredible, and he asked for an explanation. Not only were there differences of opinion as to what constituted a successful re-vaccination, but it transpired that cantonment vaccinators were actually in the habit of operating upon children who had been vaccinated only one or two years previously. Orders were consequently issued prohibiting revaccinations within a period of seven years of a successful operation, and his Honour observes that he considers it well such orders have been issued "otherwise our vaccination operations would become, to a certain extent, a sham." They had anyhow become a delusion and a snare, for vaccination had apparently already degenerated into a mere pastime for the subordinates entrusted with the work. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses a wholesome fear that in order to increase their tale of work these officers would go on vaccinating over and over again the children of such parents as had no objection—an entertainment for the parents, easily earned fame for the operator, but terribly hard on the unfortunate children. Yet another puzzle presents itself to the Punjab Government. How is it possible that in the hilly Hazara country, which has only 170 persons to the square mile, each vaccinator performed 5,622 operations, and in Dera Ghazi Khan, with seventy-one persons per square mile, each vaccinator was able to perform on 4,070; those in Delhi only operated on 985, though there were 492 per square mile? The Lieutenant-Governor, like other impartial individuals, would have supposed that the officers in Hazara and Dehra Ghazi Khan, where travelling is so difficult, would have failed to show such large results. His Honour would like to believe that some of the vaccinators in the plains have been idle, as their figures do not compare well with those in the hilly tracts, rather than entirely discredit the accuracy of their returns. But the re-vaccination revelation seems to account for a great deal. It would be unpardonable to insinuate that any of the officials have cooked their accounts, but there can be no denial that some of them have pickled their patients.

THE State Karbhari of Miraj (Senior) has a complaint to make of the delays occasioned in the administration of justice by a new system which has just been introduced relative to the transfer of accused persons between Native States and the British Government. The old system was to give over the accused directly to the trying Magistrate; the new procedure is to send the accused to the Political Agent for examination, and then to hand him over to the Native State concerned. The State authorities again send the accused to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try him. This, it is represented, causes much inconvenience, delay, and expense both to the State and the British Government. Moreover, it is contended that the accused person remains longer in custody before trial by his going up and down. If the accused person is to be examined before he is handed over to the Native State, which has applied for his surrender, it is suggested that he might conveniently be examined by the Magistrat ewithin whose jurisdiction he was arrested. The new system does apparently seem to involve more red tape than is necessary. Why it was introduced has not been stated, but as it is desirable that no time should be lost in the disposal of charges against accused persons, no matter of what nature they may be, the question might well be inquired into.

THE s.s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left Aden, at 7 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at noon, on Sunday.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from China, dated yesterday, report the sales of Bombay yarns for the preceding fortnight, at 11,700 bales at Hongkong, with a firm market, and exchange at Rs. 225-8-0 per 100 dollars. This, coupled with 10,000 bales at Shanghai, as previously reported, makes up a total sale of nearly 22,000 bales, which in China is considered a very brisk turnover.

MR. D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, the Honorary Secretary for India of the Royal Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, has received intimation from the Secretary of the Association in Edinburgh that the annual meeting at which the drawing for prizes takes place was fixed for the 30th July, so that the result may be expected by the next mail.

FROM the Bombay papers to hand, writes the *Sind Gazette*, we learn with satisfaction the appointment of Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari to be a special Magistrate. We heartily congratulate Mr. Kothari, and the manner in which the appointment has been conferred must be as satisfactory to him as the honour itself. It has been made on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, Colonel R. I. Crawford, and is supported by the Commissioner in Sind, who remarks that Mr. Kothari is a gentleman in whom officials and the public alike will have every confidence. From our own knowledge of Mr. Kothari we can fully endorse the opinion above expressed, and we believe no better selection for an appointment demanding ability, probity and tact could have been made. It is one which will meet with cordial approbation on all sides, and we hope it will not be long before we shall see higher powers conferred on a gentleman who deserves them as well as Mr. Kothari does. His long experience of eight years on the Municipal Board as a Port Trustee, and his services on other public bodies gives the assurance of his proving useful to the Government in his new capacity. We learn, too, that he has been lately appointed to represent the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and also the Karachi Municipality at the "World's Exposition" to be held at Chicago next year, and we have no doubt that the increased knowledge which he will acquire in his further travels will add to his opportunities for the satisfactory fulfilment of his onerous duties.

A LITTLE party of Americans have paid a visit to the Sultan of Johore, and one of their number has given an account of their expedition from Singapore, which presents some picturesque details. The hospitable Sultan sent out his State barge, manned with Malays in canary-coloured suits, to meet them, and at the landing pier they were received by "the Illustrious Secretary of the Sultan," whose title and name are "Dato (lord) Abdul Rahman." He is a Commander of the English Order of St. Michael and St. George, and is stated to speak Malay, Chinese, English, French and German with equal fluency. The Sultan, who is said to have inherited the other day from the late Sultana a million and a-half of this world's goods," appears from this narrative to be a prosperous person. The hall, approached by a marble reception room, in which the company were entertained at a banquet, is described as 150 feet in length. Every article of the service for seventy persons and sixteen courses was of gold, and one course was served on "the celebrated Ellenborough plate." At the table the Sultan remarked: "We are all temperance folk in this Mahomedan country. See, all I drink is pine-apple juice." His guests gazed about the table and found that the foreigners were the only persons who were drinking the wines provided for them. It is a noteworthy fact that the subjects of the Malay Sultan, of this Malay State, are principally Chinese. They are, it is stated, allowed to come to Johore and settle on the best pieces of land they can find unoccupied.

SPEAKING at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. C. Fielden has made some statements regarding the American export of cottons which, if correct, certainly do not tend to support the Protectionist doctrines for which this gentleman appears from his speech to have a sort of regard. It was to the effect that eight-ninths of the "drills" and "sheetings" which are to be found now-a-days in the China markets stamped "genuine American" are really so stamped in Lancashire, where, as a fact, they are manufactured. The explanation is that America got a footing for goods of this kind in China before England—that is, some forty-seven years ago, and that the stamping is simply traditional—the Chinese buyer being accustomed to look for this mark. Why, it may be asked, are "genuine American" drills and sheetings not made in America? Mr. Fielden gives the answer. It is that so long as American tariffs were low—that is from 1845 to 1860—there was an increase in the drills and sheetings sent to China, but since America adopted the Murray tariff there had been no increase whatever in that trade. In other words the American protective system deliberately destroyed an important and a growing national industry—or rather branch of the American export trade.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Mr. Gladstone will undertake the office of Lord Privy Seal in addition to First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Asquith will probably be Secretary of State, Home Department; Earl Spencer, Lord President of Council; and Mr. Bryce or Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

According to the latest rumour, Lord Rosebery will accept the office of Foreign Minister.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the Ministry are confirmed :—

Mr. Gladstone	Prime Minister, Lord Privy Seal, and First Lord o the Treasury.
Lord Brassey	Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
Lord Rosebery	Foreign Affairs.
Sir W. V. Harcourt	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Herschell	Lord High Chancellor.
Mr. John Morley	Chief Secy. for Ireland.
Mr. H. H. Fowler	President, Local Govt. Board.
Mr. H. Campbell Bannerman	Secy. of State for War.
Mr. Asquith	Secy. of State for the Home Dept.
Mr. J. Bryce*	Secy. for Scotland.
Mr. H. H. D. Acland*	Vice President of Council

* With seat in Cabinet.

The following appointments are probable :—

Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre	President of the Board of Agriculture.
Mr. A. J. Mundella	President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. Arnold Morley	Postmaster-General.
Sir Charles Russell, Q. C.	Attorney-General.
Mr. J. Rigby, Q. C.	Solicitor-General.
Mr. Samuel Walker, Q. C.	Lord Chancellor, Ireland.

NEWSPAPER STATEMENTS.

The *Daily News* states that Earl Spencer will be First Lord of the Admiralty and not Lord President of the Council.

The *Standard* states that Lord Kimberley will be Secretary of State for India, and Lord Ripon or Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The same paper states that Earl Spencer will probably be raised to a Dukedom.

COMMENT ON THE NEW MINISTRY.

The nomination of Mr. Asquith to the Secretaryship of the Home Department has occasioned much surprise, and the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Ministry is the subject of comment in the Press.

THE *STANDARD* ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The *Standard* in a leader to-day says that a thorough overhaul and reduction in the Home charges would relieve India and be better than all other remedies. The article deprecates the nostrums for an Indian gold standard which it says would effect little good. It then goes on to say that depositors in Indian banks, by their unwise nervousness, are doing their best to accelerate the crisis, and ought to allow time to the banks, suffering as they are from a general depression of trade, and that they can pay with time.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is understood that notwithstanding the apparent composure of China regarding the Russian advance in Central Asia that a strong protest has been made by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, and the Chinese Governor of Turkestan has sent a force of cavalry and infantry to Rung Kul.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The question of Staff Corps promotion has been considered by Lord Roberts, and his recommendation on the subject have been laid before the Government of India.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The letter addressed by Mr. Mackay, President of the Indian Currency Association, to the Government of India, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State by this week's mail. The Government, n acknowledging it receipts, express regret that their views cannot, as Mr. Mackay desires, be made public now.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE AFGHANS AND RUSSIANS.

There has been, so far as is known, only one collision between the Russians and the Afghans in the Alichur Pamir. The first report stated that the occurence took place at Soma Tash, but later rumours mention Bashgumbaz. This is thirty miles further east of a pass of that name, giving access from the valley of the Alichur River to the Victoria Lake. Seven Afghans are now said to have been killed, but the news is really of the vaguest kind.

PLAINT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

At the High Court to-day, Mrs. Helen O'Brien obtained admission to her plaint for a dissolution of her marriage with Dr. Dutt, a local medical practitioner, and Municipal Commissioner. The plaintiff alleged that he was a man of grossly intemperate habits, and utterly immoral. A formidable array of specific acts of revolting cruelty and neglect were cited in the plaint. The petitioner is a highly connected Irish lady, and was married to Dr. Dutt while he was a lecturer at Rohinda Hospital in Dublin.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 16.

On Tuesday, his Excellency the Minister paid a visit of condolence to the Resident at Bolarum, and also conveyed to him the Nizam's deep sympathy in his recent bereavement.

On Saturday last there was a paper-chaise at Trimulgherry, with a finish at the Royal Inniskillings mess-house.

Rain continues to fall every day, and all the tanks are full; over twenty-one inches have been registered.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

A public meeting, in connection with the Indian Currency Association, was held this evening, and was attended by many influential persons. Rev. Dr. Miller presided. He urged the pressing need for some such movement, and pointed out the ill effects of the present state of things, among which were: worry to persons affected, increased taxation, checking of trade, and the frightening away of capital necessary for the development of India's resources. The effect of trade being so uncertain it was detrimental to its interests, truth and stability of character. There is plain, undoubted evil before us, and it is necessary that something should be done to grapple with it. Experts were able to deal with the matter, and it should be shown that the country is earnestly supporting them.

Mr. Moss, Manager of the Madras Railway, proposed first a resolution that a branch association be formed here. The falling exchange had been brought home seriously to his Company during the past few years. He pointed out that a gold currency is no new thing here, and he regretted that the issue of gold mohurs had been suspended over twenty years ago.

Colonel Smith, of the Madras Mint, drew attention to the falling exchange, and strongly advocating the adoption of a gold standard. Sir William Mansfield supported Colonel Smith in his representation to the Government of India in 1865, and Mr. Moss urged the reconsideration of Colonel Smith's views. Mr. Moss further pointed to the paralysis in trade following any commotion in the exchange as shown by the railway returns.

Mr. Rawlins, Accountant-General, seconded, and urged that the time for inactivity had passed, and with such gloomy prospects before us it is time to take active measures to avert catastrophe, while we can do so. He contended that whatever benefit had been derived by the export trade was from the actually falling of exchange, and not from low exchange. Export trade had been stimulated, but the result would be the same as in the case of all stimulants. He was sure that Government must feel the difficulty in which it was placed as keenly as any one; but Government was powerless without the concurrence of the home authorities. If we sit still the latter may doubt whether the case is as serious as the Government of India have from time to time stated. That this Association sought to strengthen the hands of Government, and he urged that the moral effect of the Association's support must be very great. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chambers, of Binny and Co., proposed that in his opinion it is desirable that the Government of India should press on the home Government on the advisability of obtaining, by international agreement, a fixed ratio between gold and silver, failing which the Government of India should have a free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils. He pointed out that the effect of the falling exchange was not of much benefit even to export trade. He argued in favour of a steady ratio which should not be fixed too high, and he pointed to the want of confidence in Indian investments in England.

Mr. Stranack, Manager, Commercial Bank, seconded. He protested against the enormous drain upon India homewards, in which we have no voice. The Indian Government could put matters right if it were left to do it. Our financial affairs have been muddled at Westminster. He contended for the right to administer them at Calcutta.

Mr. Taylor, merchant, proposed an amendment for omitting the words, "after failing which" and substituting, "that a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report upon the desirability and practicability of a gold standard for India."

Mr. Norton seconded the motion, strongly protesting against the matter being left to the Government of India. 56 voted for an amendment, 42 for the original motion.

Mr. Berry, broker, proposed that inasmuch as it is of the greatest importance to arouse public interest in England at once to the serious condition into which the currency of India has drifted, this meeting (without committing itself unreservedly to certain of the statements in the memorial) recommends that all interested in this matter to support, with their signatures, the prayer of the petition to the House of Commons.

Mr. Matheson, of the Bank of Madras, seconded, and the proposal was carried.

William Morgan, Government Solicitor, proposed the election of a secretary to the Committee, which was carried.

Mr. Turnbull, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, proposed that this meeting, in view of the alarming condition into which the currency of India has drifted, and fearing the grave crisis imminent, calls upon the Government of India to say at once what steps it proposes to take to allay the panic of feeling which exists throughout the country.

Mr. Scott, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of the members of the Poona Horse Show, held on Saturday last, it has been decided not to hold a Horse Show in Poona this year; but it will be held in Ahmednagar, in November next. After much discussion it was settled that the Show should be held alternately in Poona and Ahmednagar.

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION FANCY BAZAAR.

The annual fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Girls' Schools, in connection with the Free Church Mission, was held to-day. H. E. the Governor's band was in attendance. The arrangements were good under the superintendence of the Rev. and Mrs. Small, the stalls were neatly arranged, and six ladies presided over them, namely, Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. Beetham, Mrs. Cousens, and Miss Plunkett.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT SIMSON.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Simson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, was interred this afternoon with military honours. The funeral was attended by Sir George Greaves, with his personal staff, Major-General Blundell, the Governor being represented by his Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant-General Pottinger, and the whole District and Station Staff Officers, together with the Kirkee, and a few Civilians. The funeral cortege left the hospital at 5 p.m., headed by a firing party of the 1st Worcester Regiment. The Rev. Mr. Mackay, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, officiated, and at the conclusion of the burial service three volleys were fired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Houston, R. A., has been posted to the 20th Field Battery.

Veterinary Captain Morgan has been appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

Colonel Scott, R. A., on his way home to assume his appointment of Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, will visit and inspect the armament and defences of Aden.

THE HON. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, Aug. 16.

At a meeting held at Kumta yesterday, Mr. Dadabay Naoroji, M.P., was congratulated and the Central Finsbury electors were heartily thanked for electing him. Mr. Kulkarni Anantaya Vakeel presided, and Mr. Kamat explained the object of the meeting, and dwelt upon Mr. Dadabhoy's pre-eminent qualities. The proceedings ended amidst acclamations, with three cheers for Queen Victoria.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 29.

They are going to dig up, and to scatter in strange soil, the bones of one of England's poets. I see every man and every woman with the least tinge of letters begin to bristle, sit up, jump up, double fist, stamp foot, knit brows, set upper lip, stick out chin, and snort: "What's that? What poet? Whose bones?" The bones are those of Chatterton; the place where they are buried is now the Farringdon Market, formerly the burial ground of the paupers of St. Andrew's, Holborn. As a pauper of that parish this poor boy was buried there. The place has long since been covered with flag stones, and a market for vegetables and fruit has been held there. Now the site has been sold, and will probably be built over; and leave has been obtained to move the bones under the flagstones to the cemetery at Great Illford, where they have got the lovely old almshouse. I suppose that Chatterton will not mind much. He will not be forgotten although his bones are scattered. Meantime, one would like to know (1) whether any parish has the right to pave its burial ground and to let it for a market; (2) whether any parish has the right to sell its burial ground for building purposes. Of course, we know that there were formerly things they called "private" burial grounds, with which anything you please to imagine might be done. Perhaps this was one.

As for making burial grounds into gardens and playgrounds nothing could be better in a crowded city. We want all the open ground we can get; even the little area of thirty feet by twenty is something; even the little city churchyards can have their benches, and their asphalted paths, and their flowers. St. Paul's churchyard is a garden of greenery. St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, is quite a large garden; only the other day I came upon an old churchyard which I could never find before, because it was hidden behind warehouses. Now they have opened up the approach and turned it into a little garden among a wilderness of warehouses. The dead, whose tombstones were put out of the way, do not mind. It is not often that they have left behind them any descendants who still remember them. If they are clean forgotten on earth, why should their tombstones stand?

Here is a thing which no man can understand. What becomes of all the descendants? We know that we have ancestors. Some of us have got portraits of great grandfathers (not bought in Wardour Street), but how can we tell that we shall have descendants? Consider, for instance, the city churches before the Fire: there were one hundred and twenty of them. These churches were filled with monuments of the City worthies; with their tombs; their coats of arms; their painted glass; their effigies. Stow, the good old man, enumerates them all—not one is forgotten—of all who flourished down to the reign of the First James. Later editions of the Survey add the names of those who followed down to the Fire and after, even to the middle of the last century. There are many hundreds of these worthies; they were all rich, or at least substantial men; merchants, masters or wardens of their companies; Lord mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, common council men, benefactors to the parish, *armigeri*. They were notable men, and worth remembering. Now, reader dear, did you ever, in all your life, come across anyone who claimed to be descended from these city worthies? I say nothing about the last hundred years; there are plenty of people connected with City magnates who have flourished during that period; I go back to the year 1700 and beyond. Where are the descendants of the City worthies of the old time? One or two were founders of families, or brought money into families—which still exist—the names of Ducie, Coventry, Rosebery, at once suggest themselves. But where are all the rest?

My answer to the question is that the rest have disappeared; they have gone down into the low—lower—lowest strata. Once there, no recollection remains of ancestry or worthies. The tendency of every family is to produce, now and then—once in a couple of centuries—once for all—a single son, or a single set of sons—who possess the genius which takes them to the front; well. Then they die; they leave some fortune behind them. But the next generation is commonplace; they either dissipate the fortune or they do not extend it, and when they die the fortune becomes scattered and divided, and that family sinks down very rapidly. Here you have the process. First, the successful man. He builds up fortune, position, distinction, and name. Next, commonplace sons and daughters. The fortune is divided among them; the name is not advanced. Then come grandchildren, also more or less commonplace. Among them the rest of the fortune disappears; they go down a step. More commonplace children; again a downward step; some emigrate; some are occupied in quite humble pursuits; even the memory of the one successful man is now quite gone. Fifthly, some are quite down in the mire; some are beginning to get up again; cousinship is lost; part of the family slowly rising again; getting ready for the next able son when he shall appear. And when he does, he thinks himself the first man of the family. You know the story of the wrestler who must needs touch earth in order to renew his strength. It is an allegory; it means that the family which lifts its head and is rich and distinguished for a space must needs go back to mother earth again. There it generally abides, perhaps, for many generations, perhaps always; so that the descendants of the City worthies are now the working men who live around and about the City. That is my theory.

The only way to make quite sure of the continuation of a family is to endow it with a title and with land. Then it may last for a long time. Even then, however, there is no certainty as to a repetition of ability. Look at the Cecils. There was Elizabeth's treasurer—the first great Cecil. He founded two Houses—the Exeter Cecils and the Salisbury-Cecils. It was three hundred years ago. What have the Exeter Cecils done in these ten generations? Nothing at all, to my knowledge. What great men has the other branch produced? One, the present Premier. What were all the Cecils between the Treasurer and the Premier? Commonplace persons, so far as the world knows. Again the Balfours have produced in the present generation two most remarkable men—the present Leader of the House and his deceased brother, the Professor of Biology. These two are marvels and miracles of ability. What preceeding Balfours have there been? Again, there are the Russells. Henry the Eight's first Russell seems to have been a wily and successful person. There has been since him, Lord William Russell; there has also been Lord John; there have been one or two diplomatists; else, no other Russells worth naming. There is, in descent, no certainty as to ability. And when the family genealogy is not kept, absolute oblivion after a generation or two residence down below—falls upon the descendants as to their ancestors who once distinguished themselves.

This loss of genealogies is not without its redeeming side. For, you see, our ancestors, now and then, may have forgotten the respect due to their descendants. It is in mercy that their actions are forgotten; else the rule about the third and fourth generations would be too mournfully remembered. Those of us who are under its iron hand are not, happily, conscious of the fact. We suffer and are resigned, because we suffer in ignorance. Imagine a group of comfortable, highly respectable people talking about their grandfathers. Their conversation is vague, because the subject is prehistoric. Moreover, they all know something about each other, so that the flights of imagination must be restrained. Nobody can claim very much. One, for instance, advances the statement, received in silence, that his great great grandfather was one of Lord Hawke's captains. Another speaks of his ancestor as a Puritan scholar and writer in King James's time, "but," he adds "none of us have distinguished ourselves since." A polite sniff follows. Nobody, you see, will allow that anybody had any ancestors. Then up rises a man who knows—by art magic—the genealogies of everyone. "Sir," says he to the decendant of the sea captain, "your great great grandfather was, it is true, on board one of the king's ships at the time, but he was a common sailor and he was hanged at the yard-arm, and that is the reason why, for the third and and fourth generations, your people wallowed in the mud. And as for your Puritan scholar, sir," he turns to the other man, "there was a writer of that name, but he was none of your kin, and at the time I well remember your ancestor being flogged at the cart tail through the streets of his native town for stealing a pig, which is the reason why none of you have been allowed to rise." Then all shuddered and arose and shouldered this abominable magician out of the place. When he was gone they renewed the invention of ancestors. No, my friends, it is on the whole, as well that our genealogies should be lost. One would discover things too terrible. Fortunately it is only our immediate progenitors that we are required to honour—the father, the mother, and not the grandfather. A friend of mine, too curious, did once search into the past for his own ancestors; presently he really happened upon a great grandfather who was hanged. Then he stopped. There were also things, which he used to murmur only—vague and terrible hints which he dropped—about a great aunt. Let us leave some parts of history covered up.

One of the oddest experiences in the way of family pride came to me some yeare ago. I had written a biography of Admiral Coligny. Now, anybody might be proud of being descended from the greatest man ever vouchsafed to France. The Emperor of Germany, the Count of Paris, and, I believe, the Czar of Russia, are all proud of being descended from him. I tried, and one of the Heralds tried, to prove the right of the Queen or the Prince of Wales to a place among the Admiral's descendants, but we could not succeed. Then I received a letter from a lady in America. She was unmarried, she told me; she was elderly, she also said; and her letter breathed the purest, deepest, most sincere spirit of Puritan religion. She was also, she claimed, a descendant of the Admiral; of that fact she was excessively proud, which did her credit. She dilated for eight long pages of note paper on the glory of the connection, and on the exceeding greatness of her illustrious forefather. At the bottom of the last page—one could see all the way across the Atlantic her cheeks blush; one could observe the shameface; one could see her eyes trembling with the tear; one could see the conflict of truth with pride—should she confess the truth, the terrible, shameful truth?—one could witness the final triumph of truth in that Christian breast—she set down the fact that she was descended from the Admiral's son, who did not possess his father's virtue; and that her ancestress alas!—how could she best put the thing?—was not, in fact; was not, it is a sad confession; was not married to the Prince.

They are talking of a new Society—an Autograph Society. I do not know what they are going to do unless they establish some sort of exchange for autographs. This kind of collection is one of the most harmless pursuits possible. It is also one that is forced upon some men. I myself collect many things in a feeble, fragmentary way; I have not the true collector's spirit. I have got a great quantity of books, but they are a scratch lot; I buy what I want for the moment; nothing is complete. I have a good collection of works on and about London, but not complete; a good collection of mediæval French literature, but not complete; a great many books about the Holy Land; a large number of eighteenth century novels—they are for the most part very, very bad; a good collection of modern English literature, not complete. It is, in fact, a very good collection of books, but it is not a library. I am not a real collector of books. First editions there are, but by accident; they were not collected. And scarce books, but by accident. And besides the books I have collected autographs. Somewhere in the drawers is a great bundle of autograph letters. People come and take away duplicates, to which they are welcome. Yet it is not a collection, but a bundle, of autographs. There has been no attempt to classify, to arrange, or to extend the collection. They are letters addressed to me by the literary men and women of this generation. They have been kept just as they came in the ordinary course of correspondence.

Children all seem to have the collecting instinct. They begin by collecting stamps, a thing that never tempted me; they go on to coins; to butterflies; to beetles; to moths and dragon flies; to birds; to fish; to shells; to all kinds of things. Yet very few ever become in afterlife real collectors; the business of life destroys the collecting spirit. And too many of them take to collecting things to sell, and things received in exchange for things sold. "I was born a collector," said an old friend to me. "I used to collect beetles. I have always had the collector's passion. I have since, however, taken to collecting the Queen's portrait stamped on gold. Shall I show you my collection?" He pointed to his safe and grinned, because he is now exceeding rich. A man who is exceeding rich can afford to grin; we who are not can only smile.

I omitted, in my mention of collections, two rather interesting bundles of papers. One of them is a collection, as complete as I could make it, of the squibs, caricatures, and verses that came out during the last General Election. The other is a similar collection of those that belong to the General Election of 1881. One of the things was written by myself; yes, even I—myself—I confess it with blushes—have once in my life, attempted to influence a General Election. Nobody knew that I wrote the thing; nobody, indeed, ever inquired. I do not suppose it influenced anyone; and wild horses should not compel me to confess. A good many thousands were circulated, but nobody spoke of it, and now, I suppose, the example in my collection is the only one left, and it has no name appended. Some time—say, in four or five hundred years—this little collection will be valuable. Up to the present I have not heard of any election literature at all. But there must be some. A General Election without showers of epigrams and verses and caricatures would be indeed a tame thing.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer Rosetta, with English mails of August 5, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at noon on Sunday. The Rosetta, which left London on the 28th ult., and Brindisi on August 7, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. H. F. Hardman, Mr. G. H. Charwell, Mr. C. J. Jones, Mr. J. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Misses Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilsworth, Misses Wilsworth (three), Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. Hon. C. S. Boyle, Lieut. A. Hamilton, Lieut. G. T. Macfarlane, and Mr. W. H. Barkley.

From Brindisi.—Mr. Alston, Mr. F. C. Jones, Mr. J. Brind, Mr. Drake Brockman, Lieut. R. H. Massie, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. H. C. Cressy, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. G. Burjorge Master, and Major Van Donop.

From Ismailia.—Mr. Sheik Wazer-ud-din.

Dr. Lauder Brunton has made a discovery which ought to entitle him to the gratitude of all who live by intellectual labour. It is nothing less than the secret of how to have ideas at will. One night, after a long day's work, this eminent physician was called upon to write an article immediately. He sat down with pen, ink and paper before him, but not a single idea came into his head—not a single word could he write. Lying back, he then soliloquised: "The brain is the same as it was yesterday, and it worked then; why will it not work to-day?" Then it occurred to him that the day before he was not so tired and that probably the circulation was a little brisker than to-day. He next considered the various experiments on the connection between cerebral circulation and mental activity, and concluded that if the blood would not come to the brain the best thing would be to bring the brain down to the blood. It was at this moment that he was seized with the happy thought of laying his head "flat upon the table. At once his ideas began to flow and his pen to run across the paper." By and by Dr. Brunton thought "I am getting on so well I may sit up now." But it would not do. "The moment," he continues, "that I raised my head, my mind became an utter blank, so I put my head down again flat upon the table, and finished my article in that position."

AN INTERRUPTED ROMANCE.

A propos of the offer said to have been made to one of our leading publishing firms of a three-volume novel written on club note paper, writes our London correspondent, some remarks were made in the papers twelve months ago on the delicate subject of the Club Conscience. The other day a friend of mine, a member of a West End Club, found the following half-finished letter in the morning room :—

——Club, S.W.
July 25, 92.

Darling,
I can't express in words how I long for you on Wednesday. How I hope to once again refresh my lipes by——

Here the *billet doux* abruptly and tantalizingly breaks off. A young member of the club, to whom the document was shown, remarked: "This is clearly the handwriting of an old man." An elderly member, who subsequently saw it, observed: "It must have been done by some young fellow." The matter being of such a momentous character the committee are now anxiously considering what course they ought to adopt. It has, I believe, been suggested that the document should be posted on the club notice board as a terror to evil-doers.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

The prospects of fine weather at this season of the year are so fickle that ardent cricketers invariably leave it to the Fates to determine their fortunes. The interruption of yesterday's cricket match between the representatives of the Deccan capital and our Gymkhana eleven brought the game to an early close, and the level terms on which the struggle was fought out during the first period created profound interest and excitement, and imparted the probabilities of a desperate struggle in disputing the fortunes of the day. The Poona men were undoubtedly quite at sea on the Bombay wicket, and this accounted for their rapid downfall for the small score of one hundred and twenty-five before the deadly trundling of Steel, the Bombay captain. It was expected, and with good reasons, that Bombay would make a bold stand in their second innings to retrieve their fortunes against such formidable opponents, who were as fine a batting eleven as could be marshalled to represent the Deccan capital. It was, therefore, considered probable with the prospects of dry weather that the match could be resumed yesterday. But a steady downpour of rain, which set in on Monday evening, continued till the following morning and converted the ground into a diminutive lake at the north end, while the wicket was sticky and sloppy. The game was put off till half-past one. The opponents gathered to contest the final period, but had to abandon all hopes of continuing it for the rain descended in a perfect torrent. All further play was rendered impracticable and the match was declared a draw in favour of Poona. An interesting contest was thus brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion both for the players and the spectators alike.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY C. C.

This match was played on Sunday last on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the former by 100 runs with 6 wickets still in hand. The Bombay Cricket Club, having won the toss, decided to go in first and scored 89 runs, towards which Sanjana, Surti, and Pochkhanawalla contributed 21, 19, and 12 respectively. Spencer bowled very well for the Gymkhana, taking 7 wickets for 27 runs only. Davur and Bamjee went in first and second for the Gymkhana, and both of them made a fine display, putting together 75 runs before Bamjee was bowled by Machlivalla. Bamjee made 38 runs by clean and hard-hitting. Cooper joined Davur and the score was taken to 139, when the former was caught after he made 34. The total of the Gymkhana, when the stumps were drawn, was 189 runs with 4 wickets down, Davur contributing 84 :—

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.
First Innings.

M M Surti, b Spencer	19
B Karma, c Davur, b Spencer	8
M H Sanjana, b Mody	21
Pavri, c Bamjee, b Mody	5
Bennett, c Lalkaka, b Spencer	5
B C Machliwalla, l-b-w, b Spencer	4
Pochkhanawalla, c Kanga, b Spencer	12
Arya, c Kanga, b Mody	1
C J Chinoy, b Spencer	1
S P Servai, not out	1
K C Pallonjee, b Spencer	0
Extras	12
Total..	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
R E Mody	145	10	32	3
S B Spencer	77	2	27	7
Powvalla	30	2	13	0
E N Davur	15	1	5	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

E M Davur, c Bennett, b Arya	84
K E Bamjee, b Machliwalla	38
R D Cooper, c San jana, b Bennet	34
D D Kanga, c Pochkh anawalla, b Bennet	11
S B Spencer, not out	10
R E Mody, not out	9
D D Dubash	to bat.
D D Powvalla	
J K Lalkaka	
J S Banajee	
M H Vajifdar	
Extras	3
Total...	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Chinoy	30	0	23	0
Arya	50	0	32	1
Machliwalla	55	1	39	1
Bennet	70	1	53	2
Pochkhanawalla	20	0	15	0
Servai	10	0	5	
Sanjana	25	0	19	

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. BARONET C. CLUB.

This interesting local fixture was played out on Sunday on the maidan, and attracted a fair crowd in spite of the bad weather. The captain of the City C. C. won the toss, and elected to bat. His side showed good batting form, and it took nearly four hours and a-half before the team were got rid of for 133, of which M. D. Kanga made (30), J. L. Billimoria (29, not out), D. F. Dubash (27), and Engineer (25), accounted for 111 runs. The bowling honour belonged only to Writer, who was responsible for 7 wickets, the others being well hit about. The Baronet C. C., at the call of time, had made 45 for 3 wickets, Gagrat making an useful 24 (not out), and Reporter 10. Both the sides fielded in good form.

EQUESTRIANISM ON THE COOPERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Let me inform "Equestrian" of a place called the Oval not a stone's throw from the Cooperage as one of the places available for riding on during the monsoons, and where I myself enjoyed an hour's ride not many mornings ago. Perhaps "Equestrian" is not aware that Government in the Executive Engineer's Department have lately been to considerable trouble here in providing storm-water drains to render a gallop on the turf enjoyable at all times except perhaps at periods of excessive rainfall. Then there is the ride to the south of the Cruickshank Road or the Polo-ground, which latter though certainly not reserved, is always seized upon by players of the noble sport, and again the ride at the Hornby Vellard constructed by our late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant. Failing any of these let me suggest his trying the sands at Back Bay at low tide and better ground he will never find anywhere. Here he will only divide ownership with the ocean, but when a football contest or cricket match is proceeding on the Cooperage in the presence of large numbers of ladies and children, let me request "Equestrian" out of consideration for the feelings of the fair sex to keep off the ground or else come on "shanks pony" as others do.—Yours, &c.,

PEDESTRIAN.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some equestrians are perhaps not aware that the beach from Wodehouse Bridge to Church Gate Street Station is a capital place to ride on when the sea is out, which it is for many hours every day, and that a horse can walk down the paved ramp near Church Gate Street Station without much risk of slipping. The ramp beyond Wodehouse Bridge is slimy and impracticable, but the beach is accessible a little further towards Colaba over the stones. A note: Back Bay Sands, sea out between such and such hours, under Bombay "To-day" in your valuable paper would be a great convenience to the riding public during the monsoons.

BARSAT.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. PIPER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, is charged with the theft of goods, valued at Rs. 650, belonging to the Company. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for Mrs. Piper.

His Worship desired Mr. Crawford to show him the entries referred to by Mrs. Piper in her statement on Monday last, and Mr. Crawford accordingly showed the entries from the Company's book.

His Worship, without framing charges against Mrs. Piper or calling upon Mr. Crawford to address the Court on her behalf, gave judgment, discharging Mrs. Piper. His Worship, in delivering judgment, said :—The case for the prosecution is closed, and the accused has made her explanation in regard to the evidence offered against her in respect of the fifteen articles she is alleged to have dishonestly obtained. I have now to consider if there are sufficient grounds for me on this evidence to commit her for trial or to place her on trial before myself. The accused was the manager of Southwell and Austin, Limited, which company is now in the course of liquidation. These proceedings were taken by Mr. Neil, one of the liquidators of the company, who was appointed about the 21st of May last. He was induced to take these proceedings from enquiries that he made, and also from information that he received from Miss Kate Moore. On the 12th of July last he laid his complaint, charging the accused with theft of the company's property of the value of Rs. 650, on different occasions between the 21st of May and the 13th of June last. On his complaint a search warrant was issued. Under that warrant a cane basket was seized on the premises of Mr. Moir, who occupies the ground floor of the same house in which the accused and her husband live. Also a tin-box was seized containing crockery, &c., at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp. Miss Moore's evidence in regard to the basket was that 15 days or so after the 21st of May, she was at the accused's house. She had been there to spend the night as Mr. Piper was away. She saw it packed by the accused, padlocks put on it, and servants came into the room to remove it. She states that she saw certain articles placed in the basket which she identified as coming from Southwell and Austin's; that the accused spoke to her as to the lengths of certain of the silks as she was putting them in. Shortly after the case had been proceeded with, the evidence was limited to fifteen articles found in this basket. Exhibit S (a piece of blue and green striped print), Exhibit T (a piece of pink blue and white print), Exhibit U (a piece of pink and white striped print), Exhibit V (a piece of cream flowered batiste), Exhibit F (a piece of blue serge, 17 yards), Exhibit G (a piece of white satin merv, 14 yards), Exhibit D (a piece of black brocaded velvet, 4 yards), Exhibit E a piece of black satin, 15 yards), Exhibit L (a piece of print Japan lace, about two yards), Exhibit M (two pieces of golden brown silk lace), Exhibit A1 (two pieces of white and gold furniture lace), Exhibit A13 (a piece of cream spotted chiffon, 6 yards), Exhibit A14 eleven card cases and 3 needle cases), Exhibit A15 (six pairs of ladies' lisle thread stockings), and Exhibit A 11 (seven pairs of ladies' gloves.) Certain of these articles, Miss Moore has stated she served to the accused after the 21st of May. Exhibits S, T, U, and V, she says on the same day, but she cannot fix the date. I mention here her evidence as to the practice of articles being sold to employes of the company. She says it was the practice if things were sold to an employe or at the time of selling them to enter the same to the account of the employe purchasing them. She very positively stated at first that she did not do as regards the accused, but afterwards stated she may have entered on one or two occasions, things to the accused, after she had gone to the clerks' counter and told her what to enter up; and again she said, I do not admit having done so more than half a dozen times. Miss Curnow in her evidence has stated that all work that was done in her department for the accused was entered up by her and the voucher handed over to the clerks to enter up in the day books. Miss Moore has stated that everything in regard to all the articles was done openly by the accused, that the accused never told her not to enter articles in the books that she served to the accused. It certainly appears to me to be very extraordinary conduct on the part of Miss Moore, if her evidence is to be relied on that she never entered articles to the accused's account unless she was told; and more extraordinary still after the liquidation, when it is only reasonable to conclude she must have known the property was being sold for the benefit of the shareholders, and if the accused took things without having them entered she was stealing them. Miss Moore admits, too, she heard that persons were watching round the shop to see that no property was made away with. If Miss Moore did see the accused act in this way it was her duty to have informed some of the liquidators at once, but she did not do so, and it was only after Mr. Neil made enquiries of her that she gave him certain information. It is open to observation that though Miss Moore has stated that these articles were taken by the accused after the 21st of May, and that she saw the basket packed by the accused fifteen days afterwards, still no specific articles are mentioned as having been stolen by the accused in the complaint. Miss Moore is the only witness who speaks of the accused actually taking the things. Miss Curnow only speaks as to certain of the articles bearing the mark of Southwell and Austin, and as to the shop having similar material to some of the articles, and Mr. Neil, as to the articles not appearing entered in the books. As to the first four articles Miss Moore says, they were served to accused after the 21st of May. As to Ex. S, she admits similar materials were in the shop in 1890, she could not swear the accused did not get the piece in 1889, but she insisted that she served the accused with the piece. She admitted that the jacket Exhibit No. 1 produced by the accused was of the same material. The accused's explanation is that she had a dress made of this material in October 1889, which was charged for in the account books of the 12th of October 1889, and that she bought another piece of the same material as Exhibit S on the 2nd of December 1889, which is entered in the account. She alleges that Exhibit T was bought by her servant in the bazaar. As to Exhibt V, she says: "Miss Moore served me with it; it was a remnant from a piece that was used to make a pair of pyjamas for Mr. Cornforth. I told Miss Moore I would take the remnant. Miss Moore ought to have entered it to my account." The entry respecting Mr. Cornforth's pyjamas is the 9th of May. Miss Moore would not swear the accused did not tell her she would take the remnant. She did not remember. As to Exhibit V, the accused admits Miss Moore served her with it, and it is entered in her account on the 26th of May 1892. Looking at the evidence given by Miss Moore and the accused's explanation it is not possible to believe the evidence of Miss Moore, that these four articles were served on the same day, or that no entries were made in respect of them. I see no reason to doubt the statement of the accused as regards the purchase of and the entry respecting Exhibit S, nor as regards the purchase and entry of Exhibit V; nor her statement as regards Exhibits T and V. After the uncertain evidence given respecting these articles by Miss Moore, as regards these four articles (Exhibits F, D, E, and L). Miss Moore when she was examined on the 23rd of July, said as regards Exhibit F. "I served this to the accused a day or two after Exhibit D in the beginning of May. As to Exhibits E and L she did not know how the accused became possessed of them. On the 28th of July she made different statements in regard to these articles. As to Exhibits F and D that she served the accused with these after the 21st of May, and as to Exhibits D and E that the accused served herself with these after the 21st of May. As to Exhibit G that she served the accused with it after the 21st of May. As to Exhibit F, the accused's explanation is that she purchased a piece of serge on the 30th of April 1892, and an entry of which appears in the account, and that a wrong piece had been sent her instead. I see no reason to doubt her statement. It is corroborated by Miss Moore's first statement that a broad serge was served to the accused about the beginning of May. As to Exhibit G, the accused's explanation is that it was given to her by a shop with which Southwell and Austin dealt at Paris, in 1890. Miss Moore says there were other pieces of similar material in the shop, and she would not swear that the accused did not get this piece in Paris in 1890, though she believed she served the accused with the piece. As to exhibit D, the accused admits Miss Moore served it to her about the time when Mrs. Bennett had a dress of the same material which was before the liquidation, but which Miss Moore has omitted to enter. That explanation appears to me a reasonable one and more reliable than the uncertain statement made by Miss Moore. As to Exhibit E, the accused says this was served to her by Miss Moore on the same day as Exhibit D and A13, in exchange for a piece of silk. Miss Moore does recollect there was some exchange of a piece of silk, but she says some brown coloured silk or some other colour was given in exchange. Miss Curnow, too, recollects the accused showing her some article that she was going to exchange. It appears to me considering this evidence that the accused's explanation is probably true. As to Exhibit L, the accused's explanation is, that it was served to her by Miss Moore and is entered in the account on the 11th of June last. The entry agrees with the statement. As to Exhibit M, the account given by the accused that they have been in her position five years, and that they were duly charged in her account on the 28th of April, 1887, appears correct, and is corroborated by the production of the dress (Exhibit No. 2), the lace on which Miss Moore identifies as being of a similar quality. As to Exhibit A 11 the accused says Miss Moore served her with it in February. Miss Moore first stated that the accused served herself with it in February and afterwards in March or April. As to Exhibit A 13, the accused says Miss Moore served her with it on the same day as Exhibit D and F, but it was not the 7th of June. Miss Moore says it was on the morning the accused went to the Apollo Bunder to see Mr. Neil. It appears to me most improbable that Miss Moore's statement is correct. As to Exhibit A 14, considering what took place at the bunder, the explanation given by the accused appears to me reasonable, and looking at the articles they appear to have been brought out for the purpose of advertizing the firm, they were taken away by accused, but it does not appear with any dishonest intention. As to Exhibit A15, the accused states they were brought to her, when she was ill and was going to Poona by Miss Moore in June or July of 1891. Miss Moore says she does not know how the accused obtained them. I do not think, I am justified in disbelieving the accused's statement as against that alone of Miss Moore. Looking at the circumstances that Miss Moore on more than one occasion attempted to support the case for the prosecution by altering her previous statements. As to Exhibit A 11, the accused's statement is, they were served to her by Miss Moore, a week or ten days previous to the liquidation, and that Miss Moore ought to have seen them entered. Miss Moore has made various statements as to the number of pairs, and is uncertain as to the dates she served them, but as to these articles she alleges they were served after the 21st of May. Considering the evidence of this case, I should not be justified in placing the accused on her trial in respect of any of these articles. The principal evidence against her resting on the statements of Miss Moore, who has certainly been incorrect in several of them. I accordingly discharge the accused.

His Worship ordered that the property should be kept in Court for a fortnight, and then handed over to Mr. Crawford.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

On this subject the *Economist* has the following article :—

The fact that the Indian Currency Association hold such altogether false views as to the effect which the fall in silver has had upon Indian trade and finance naturally raises the presumption that they are equally mistaken in regard to the remedy they prescribe. That remedy is the establishment of a gold standard, and in the opinion of Mr. Mackay, the president of the Association, this is the simplest matter possible. Speaking at a meeting at Simla he said : "I don't anticipate the slightest difficulty in the matter. Government, instead of coining rupees to all and sundry who take silver to the mints as at present, will sell rupees only in exchange for gold at such a ratio, say either 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d. or such other figure, as they may decide upon. Instead, therefore, of the banks importing silver as they do now, in order to obtain rupees, they will import gold, and that gold they will make over to the mints, either in exchange for rupees or in exchange for gold coins of the value of ten rupees, which Government will coin for them. "The currency of the country will then be in gold pieces of the value of ten rupees, and in silver and copper, as now, each rupee being worth the gold equivalent of say 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, or whatever standard Government may fix." Other members of the Association appear to have rather less confidence than Mr. Mackay in the ability of the Government to raise the value of the rupee to whatever height it may think fit by a mere stroke of the pen. Nor are they all agreed as to the value that should be set upon the rupee. Some are of opinion that it would be unwise to do more than fix the value at about its present rate. That, however, would only be too to stereotype all the evils which, according to their theory, the fall in exchange has wrought upon the trade and finance of the country—evils which they tell us must, if not remedied, end in disaster. Others, again, would go even so far as to fix the value of the rupee at 2s, but all seem to be agreed that by stopping the coinage of silver the Government can, if not with the ease Mr. Mackay assumes, at all events by an effort well within its power, immediately raise the value of the rupee to whatever point may be thought expedient.

In reality, however, there is only one way in which the Government can thus at once fix and determine the gold value of the rupee. If it will undertake to pay gold in exchange for rupees at the rate it may fix for them, then undoubledly it can raise the value of the silver currency to that level. In order, however, to enable it to carry out such an undertaking, an enormous stock of gold would have first to be accumulated, for it is estimated that there are some £250,000,000 of silver currency in India, and if that could be converted into gold at a fictitiously high rate masses of it would be sent in to the Treasury for exchange. And the accumulation of such a stock of gold being out of the question, the mere closing of the mints against silver could only operate upon the value of the rupee very gradually. Its effect, if continuedl ong enough, would be to create a scarcity of currency, and generally to impart to the rupee within India itself a scarcity value. That, however, would be a very painful process. It would lower prices, enhance rates of interest, and subject the whole trade of India to a severe and protracted strain. It would reduce also the taxpaying power of the people. The land tax is the mainstay of the Indian revenue, and if the cultivator, owing to an artificial enhancement of the value of the silver currency, gets a smaller number of rupees in payment for his produce, while he has to pay the same number of rupees as before for land tax, then obviously his position is altered materially for the worse. No doubt, things would right themselves in the end just as the country has accommodated itself to the fall in silver ; but the process would be a painful and a very protracted one ; and then where is it to end ? Suppose that the value of the rupee has by a restriction of the currency been forced up to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d, are the mints then to be opened again to the coinage of silver, or is the squeezing process to continue indefinitely ?

We have assumed that the closing of the mints will lead to a scarcity of silver currency, but there is another possibility which must be kept in view, and that is, that privately coined rupees would be smuggled in large quantities into the country. While the price of silver would be forced down by the closing of the Indian market for it, the value of the rupee in India would be artificially enhanced, and this growing disparity between the nominal and the intrinsic value of the rupee would constitute an ever-increasing temptation to the introduction of illicitly coined although intrinsically full-valued rupees. That is a phase of the subject, however, with which it is not necessary now to deal. The main point is, that the notion that by merely declaring that it will not coin or pay out silver except in exchange for gold the Indian Gevernment can at once and by a single stroke confer upon the rupee any value in exchange it thinks fit, is wholly chimerical. The wonder is that any body of sensible men can entertain it ; but the members of the Indian Currency Association have apparently become so alarmed at the contemplation of evils which exist largely in their own imagination that they appear unable to take a cool and dispassionate view of the subject.

THE AUSTRIAN GOLD CURRENCY.

By a simultaneous vote, the Austrian Reichsrath as well as the Hungarian Reichstag have concluded the general debate on the Currency Reform Bill, and entered upon the discussion of the single Bills. Already they have agreed to the first two Bills of the Governments as amended by the Commissions writes the Vienna correspondent of a financial paper. Both Houses have agreed that the ruling silver standard shall be abolished, and the single gold standard immediately introduced. The future unit of the standard gold coins shall be the half of the actual florin (gulden) under the new name of "crown." There shall be coined 20 and 10 crown pieces, and both Governments are accelerating the preparations for the beginning of coinage operations as soon as the Bills have been read a third time in both Parliaments, for which purpose the Hungarian Finance Minister has 45 million florins of gold ready, and the Austrian 30 millions. From one kilogramme of standard gold 147·6 pieces of twenty crowns, or 295·2 pieces of 10 crowns shall be coined. Besides the gold coins, and in place of the actual silver currency and small silver and copper token money, a new system of token money is to be introduced. The unit is to be a silver coin of 1 crown, and this is to be divided into 100 heller (farthings), of which 20-heller and 10-heller pieces are to be coined from nickel, and pieces of 1 and 2 heller from bronze. The introduction of the coins of the new system will be effected gradually in the course of several years, during which the coins of the old silver standard, as well as the State notes, will remain current until the last piece is exchanged. This transition will be rendered easy by the fact that all coins of the new system multiplied by two are of the same value as the pieces of the old currency ; thus one old florin will be equal in value to two crowns, and one kreutzer to two heller.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Is there, then, no remedy ? In our article of June 2 we explained how the present state of things affects a particular, but important, class—namely, European servants of the Indian Government, and other European *employes* who have to pay for the education of their children in England, and to purchase from England the comforts which reconcile Europeans to existence in India. This class has practically one set of expenses which are defrayed in rupees, and another set of expenses which have ultimately to be paid in sovereigns. At present their whole income is in silver, and their complaint is that while they are able to regulate their silver expenses according to their income, it is impossible for them to do so in regard to the part of their expenditure which has to be made in gold. We expressed our belief that the just course, and in the end the most economical policy, would be for the Government of India to recognize this fact. It has already recognized it so far as to pay the pensions of its European servants at a fixed-rate in gold. The further step of allowing those servants to draw a certain proportion of their salaries at a fixed gold ratio, for purposes of family remittances and home expenses, should now be taken. Until it is taken the European public service in India will continue in its present state of chronic discontent, a discontent caused by acute distress and by the disappointment of reasonable expectations. The exact proportion of the various classes of salaries which should thus be payable in gold, and the precise ratio of the sovereign to the rupee, are of course matters which would require to be carefully dealt with in detail.

Our remarks were then directed, however, only to a particular class whose case was prominently before the public ; and our suggestions did not pretend to deal with the general problem involved by the depreciated rupee. Is there any solution for that general problem ? Mr. M'Kay and his colleagues in India have brought forward a definite scheme, which, in its present form, seems to have little chance of being accepted by Parliament. They have a right to ask if their opponents have any counter-proposal ; in short, if the rupee goes down to seven pence, are the Government and mercantile public to stand by and do nothing ? The answer which the school of practical Indian economists, represented in Manchester by Sir Forbes Adam, would make is by no means a simple one. In the first place, they believe that long before the rupee declined to seven-pence the output of silver would have been checked by the closing of mines which had become unprofitable. The fall of the price of the metal would thus be arrested, a bottom price for it would be reached and a comparative steadiness in the exchange with silver countries would, in their opinion, be attained. The further fluctuations in silver would, they believe, be upwards instead of downwards, for the disused mines would only recommence production as the gradual expansion of the world's silver requirements led to an advance in the price of the metal.

If we press this school of Indian economists more closely and, assuming that the rupee actually declines to seven-pence, ask what is to be done, their reply is of a highly argumentative character. The bimetallists, they say, ask for a bimetallic league. But they proceed you cannot have a bimetallic league without the co-operation of England, and England will never make the experiment until it be convincingly proved that her commerce and industries and financial supremacy are suffering from her single gold standard. No convincing proof of this has yet been produced. But even if England could be persuaded to attempt bimetallism, the question of the ratio of value at once arises. They point out that France and America, and, above all, the Indian Currency Association itself, would not thank a bimetallic league for adopting the actual ratio of silver to gold, but would insist on a ratio which, if not so high as Mr. M'Kay's 1s. 8d. per rupee, would be somewhere between its old value of 1s. 11d. and its present value of 1s. 3¼d. The acceptance of this artificially high value for silver, they hold, would stimulate silver production all the world over. They point out that people, foreseeing that the silver currency would become redundant, would make their contracts on a gold basis, and the object of bimetallism would be frustrated.

A gold currency for India, as hitherto formulated in the reports which have reached England of the Indian Currency Association's proceedings, they regard as equally unfeasible. They begin by denying that the position of the Government of India is financially unsound, and point out that India's credit in the world's market has risen in spite of the falling rupee, and never stood higher than at present. The internal trade and the exports and imports of India have also enormously increased. If it be proposed now to introduce a gold standard into India, without a large purchase of gold by the Indian Government, and by practically forcing the banks to import the gold by way of settling the balance of trade, they point out that the very action of introducing a gold standard at a highly artificial value would alter the balance of trade, and might even turn it against India. Moreover, the moment that free coinage of silver was stopped in India, the value of silver outside India would drop far below the assumed ratio of the Government of India. Apart from the danger of false coinage and the certain drainage of the gold coins, they point out that India, as a rice and tea producer and competitor with China and other silver-using countries, would at once be placed at a disadvantage in the world's markets ; that she would suffer in her wheat competition with Russia and America ; that a shrinkage would take place in her railway receipts, and in all the sources of revenue dependent on the prosperity of the people.

But, while India would thus suffer in her foreign trade, the internal consequences of a gold currency, without first purchasing an adequate supply of gold, would, according to the objectors, be still more disastrous. They estimate that India possesses within her territories a stock of silver equal to 3,000 millions of rupees. As soon as it became known that the Indian Mints were to be closed to the free coinage of silver, the value of this enormous stock of silver would fall much below even the ratio fixed by the Government. The 3,000 millions of silver would become a depreciated hoard of mere token money, which it would become impossible before long to get circulated at its official or "face" value. The 280 millions of people in India would be the sufferers ; the value of their huge stock of silver would fall ; and in the end India, with its token silver money, would be much in the same position as a country with an unconvertible paper currency.

On the other hand, if the Government is first to purchase the bullion required for a gold coinage in India, where, they ask, is the purchase-money to come from ? Whether we take the necessary sum at £80,000,000 or at the much lower figure estimated by Mr. M'Kay, the difficulty would be very great. Moreover, as soon as the gold coins were issued from the Indian Mint at an artificially low ratio to silver a drain on them would commence, and the process of supplying fresh gold would would have to be begun over again. Sir Forbes Adam and his friends believe that any one of the remedies yet proposed would prove more disastrous than the existing evils. They are prepared, so far as the interests of trade and currency are concerned, to face the gradual decline of the rupee till it finds the bottom price at which silver can be profitably produced. They see no other alternative that would not bring with it ruinous consequences. They show that the prosperity of India, both financial and mercantile, has proved perfectly compatible with the heavy decline of the rupee in the past, and they believe that that prosperity is equally compatible with the further decline of the rupee in the future.

The *Daily News* of July 27 prints the following :—The fall in the price of silver yesterday was due to a singular, if accidental, agreement both in the East and West to lower the quotation. New York sells, and India refuses to buy. At 39 1-16d. an ounce bar silver is only a shade above the very lowest price on record, 39d. having been touched. This decline forms one of the most remarkable landmarks in the history of prices. The United States came to the rescue of the silver market in the summer of 1890, and attempted to restore the price to its old level by increasing the monthly purchases of the United States Treasury from two million dollars to 4,500,000 ounces, which has been the rate of purchase for about two years past. The price at once rose from 44d. to 54d., but the result of this effort has been to leave the United States Treasury with 434 million dollars of silver in its vaults—silver which had much better have been left in the ground, and at the bottom of the mines, till really wanted. The experiment has been as complete a failure as Canute's fiat against the tide, silver being now practically as low as ever, and much cheaper than before the experiment of 1890 was tried.—It is beginning to be asked, "What is to be done for India ?" The rupee is now worth only 1s. 3d., and officials, pensioners, railway and other Eastern shareholders and their income terribly reduced when remitted home. The fall in silver, it is well known, has depreciated the assets of all Eastern banks—witness the heavy decline in their shares this year. Nevertheless, the answer to the question just put is that, at any rate at present, it is better to leave the matter alone. Any attempt to alter the currency or standard of values in India might be disastrous in the extreme. Before taking alarm, for the sake of India, at the fall in the rupee we have to see whether American mines will not stop their production and allow the selling price of the metal to right itself without artificial assistance. As soon as American mine owners are convinced that the Government of the United States will stop the excessive purchases of silver, they may be compelled to close their mines. So long as they had the slightest chance, by lobbying or log-rolling, or bribes, or threats of compelling the American Government to buy their product, they went on getting silver. The best thing for the market would be an Act by the American Legislature suspending the purchase of silver altogether.—A Washington telegram, dated July 25, says :—"Mr. Vest to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate authorising the President to proffer to Great Britain, Germany and France, as an inducement for them to enter into an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, a reduction of 25 per cent. in the Customs tariff on textile fabrics, hardware, earthenware and glass."

SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Our readers, writes the "Economist," will be glad to have the subjoined exposition of the position of currency affairs in the United States by one who is a recognised authority on the subject. We agree with Mr. Atkinson in his opinion that there is no danger of a flood of silver being poured upon the market by the United States Treasury in the event of the present Silver Act being repealed. Seeing, however, that the Treasury's stock of gold is dwindling, we are not so sure that it may not be found necessary to sell some silver in order to strengthen the gold reserve. Mr. Atkinson has evidently no expectation of any practical result being achieved by the forthcoming International Monetary Conference, which we also regard as foredoomed to failure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST."

Sir,—I find that an impression prevails here that when the Act compelling the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury of the United States is repealed it will be followed, as a matter of course, by a sale of the silver dollars or bullion now in the Treasury.

Such a course would be as impossible as it would be inexpedient. In order to remove all misapprehension upon this point, I will venture to explain that the very greatest part of the stock of silver dollars held in the Treasury is represented in our note circulation by an equal amount of certificates or notes for which these dollars are pledged. Until such circulating notes are presented for redemption the dollars must remain. I have not the exact figures at hand of the amount of silver bullion held in the Treasury which is not yet coined, but it is relatively a small part of our stock, representing only the purchases of the last few months.

It will be observed that under our present laws the bullion purchased can only be coined as fast as either the dollars or the representative notes are required for use. The channels of circulation now appear to be full, and there is no such demand.

The purchase of silver bullion therefore represents a mere investment in dead stock, which is paid for out of the taxes, and as the people are becoming very restive under the present burden of taxation, it is very certain that such purchases will be stopped either now or in the next Session of the present Congress that meets in December.

This matter may perhaps be made a little more clear by giving a few facts in explanation of the power of the country to absorb such a volume of notes secured by silver.

Since 1883 the railway traffic of the United States has increased 340,000,000 tons, each ton moved on the average 112 miles. This represents an increase of over sixty per cent., against an increase of population of about eighteen per cent. in the same period.

Mr Henry V. Poor, author of the "Railway Manual," and myself have applied different methods in making a valuation of this tonnage, and have established the minimum average unit per ton at $20—say £4. At this rate per ton the mere increase in traffic would come to $6,800,000,000 or nearly £1,550,000,000 in value, the movement by rail representing an increase of business transactions in which some kind of instrument of exchange must be used. A very large part of this increase has been developed in the Southern States and in the far North-West, with no corresponding increase in banking facilities. Therefore, our note circulation of every kind has all been required for use, and as our people are accustomed to small notes and will not take the heavy silver dollars, the actual specie has been left in the Treasury vaults, but it cannot be sold or disposed of until the notes are redeemed.

Now these notes are indirectly convertible into gold, dollar for dollar, and it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under existing laws, to maintain all forms of the obligations of the Government at par in gold. The Treasury reserve of gold has sufficed and the danger of the free coinage of silver dollars of full legal tender has been surmounted not to recur again.

As a further example of the rapid increase of traffic; I may mention the fact that until the year 1882 the name of Dakota did not appear in the record of the wheat crop. In 1891 the Dakota crop came to 82,000,000 bushels, or over 10,000,000 quarters.

The net registered tonnage which passed in 1890 through the Sault St Marie Canal, which is the outlet of Lake Superior, amounts to 8,454,435 tons, the canal being open 228 days. The registered tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal in the same year amounted to 6,890,014 tons.

The tonnage of the great lakes as a whole in 1890 came to over 33,000,000 tons of coal, grain, ores, timber, &c. In this great North-Western section banking facilities are relatively insufficent and in these sections the currency is absorbed. In the South the increase in the cotton crop and in other products is accompanied by the same demand for currency.

I have given these examples to show that nothing can be predicated upon European systems of currency that would give any rule for the United States.

Suffice it that as the channels of circulation now appear to be filled, the purchase of bullion will be probably stopped ere long, and the product of silver will then be left to the ordinary course of trade ; but the price need not be depressed by any fear that our Treasury stores of dollars or bullion either will be, or can be, put upon the market.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, U.S.A.

Brown's Hotel, London, July 20th, 1892.

THE SALVATIONIST ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Salvation Army was celebrated by a large meeting in Exeter Hall on July 25, when "General" Booth delivered the anniversary address. He said that the army had now 5,000 officers at home and about 6,000 abroad, and the papers of the army had an annual circulation of 47,000,000. The Labour Bureau had registered 16,493 applicants for work, and found employment for 4,696. The "General," replying to his critics, remarked that statements were made about the army by people who depended on their fertile, slandering, and lying imaginations. He was bewildered to find such things coming from men who professed to be servants of the Most High. The Salvation Army movement was going forward, whatever happened. He was prepared to kiss and make friends with the Mayor of Eastbourne; but as he could not disappoint the Commons, the Lords, and her Majesty the Queen, the processions would go forward in Eastbourne under the new Act. An extraordinary incident occurred during "General" Booth's speech. They took, he said, great interest in coloured people, and he was pleased to see on the platform Mrs. Ricks, the wife of a former President of the Liberian Republic, who had seen the Queen and had now come to see the General. Here there were loud cheers, during which Mrs. Ricks came forward and shook hands heartily with "General" Booth. Turning to the audience, she said she had been a member of the Salvation Army for sixty years, and was full of joy. She then commenced dancing a wild jig on the platform. She had to be led back to her seat by several members of the army. Continuing his speech "General" Booth said that he was quite ready to have a committee of impartial men to examine the accounts of the Social Scheme, but they must be men of standing, and their opponents must pledge themselves to accept their decision. Let this committee settle three questions : (1) "Is General Booth personally benefited in any shape or form by the Darkest England Fund, or is he the disinterested servant of the public which he represents himself to be ?" (2) "Are the accounts and the cash affairs and balance sheets managed in a fair, business-like, and honourable manner ?" (3) "Are the moneys expended on the lines laid down in 'Darkest England' in such an economic and business-like manner as promises a reasonable measure of success ?" He trusted that challenge would be taken up. "Colonel" Lucy Booth spoke a few words of farewell in view of her impending departure for India, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL'S CASE.

On July 26, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord Stormonth Darling gave judgment in an action brought on behalf of Albert Edward Bhagvat Singhjee, of Stamford Street, London, against his Highness Sir Bhagvat Singhjee, Thakor Sahib of Gondal, in the province of Gujerat, and Presidency of Bombay, K.C. S.I., LL.D., now or lately residing at 3 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh, for payment of 200l. per annum for twenty-one years form Feb. 13, 1888, the date of the pursuer's birth, or until other arrangements should be made for the pursuer's maintenance and education. It was stated that the pursuer was a natural son of the defender, and was entitled to all the rights and privileges of natural sons of the Prince of Gondal. His lordship found that the Court had on jurisdiction to entertain the declaratory conclusions of the summons ; and as regarded the remaining conclusions he found that the pursuer's statements were irrelevant. He therefore dismissed the action and awarded expenses to the defender.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL FUNDS.

The recent statement that the Manchester Ship Canal Company would require something like three millions more to complete the works receives substantial confirmation. Sir John Harwood has drawn up a report embodying the views of the corporation representatives upon the board of the company in which he shows that after deducting works which may be deferred the amount required, in addition to existing resources of the company is, so far as can at present be ascertained, a million and a quarter in round figures. Further sums will have to be added to meet reasonable contingencies, and the total is brought up to a million and a half. The *Manchester Guardian* gives the substance of Sir John Harwood's report.

A million of money, it will be remembered, was the sum first suggested as being required by the campany over and above their capital and borrowing powers for the completion of the canal. Lord Egerton, in February, 1891, placed the figure at £1,765,072, exclusive of deferred works. The expenditure up to the end of January, 1890, was stated at £9,047,595, the estimated expenditure before the canal could be opened for traffic at £3,504,031, making a total of £12,551,626, against borrowing powers and other assets £10,786,554. Including the works which it was proposed to defer until after the canal was opened, the deficiency was increased to £2,171,000. There were at this time £828,700 of debentures unissued. of which there are still £657,000 in hand. Mr. Hill, engineer, on behalf of the special committee of the council, prepared an estimate based on quantities supplied to him, and that estimate showed a deficiency of £2,313,173, exclusive of the deferred works. The council, that it might be on the safe side, obtained borrowing powers to the amount of £3,000,000, and as much of this as might be necessary was to be lent to the company. Five representatives of the corporation were by Act of Parliament to join the board of directors. Soon after the appointment of the five directors it was found that the quantities on which the estimates presented to the corporation had been based were largely below the facts as then ascertained. An amended estimate submitted to the Ship Canal Board in October, 1891, showed an increase upon the estimate of the previous Janurary of £863,595. This condition of affairs led to remonstrance and action on the part of the City Council, and as the result a special executive committee of the Board of Directors of the company was appointed, on which the corporation representatives were in the majority. It is deeply to be regretted, says Sir John Harwood in his report, that the estimates first presented by the company to the City Council and the measurements on which they were based should have proved so unreliable. The report proceeds to describe the course pursed by the executve commttee in dealing with the task imposed upon them. The company, as is well known, were themselves undertaking the work of construction. The committee thought it necessary to reverse this policy as far as possible. In doing so they had many difficulties to contend with. In the first place the ground had breen broken all along the line of works. At some points the work was just begun, at others it was half finished. Under these circumstances the measuring up of the work remaining to be done and the preparation of specifications with a view to letting by tender was a task of great magnitude. As a matter of fact it prevented the executive committee from obtaining tenders to the extent they would have liked. A very limited response was given to the advertisements for tenders, though capable and responsible contractors would probably have come forward had tenders been invited on the death of Mr. Walker. As it is the committee have had to undertake a large portion of the work, under their own supervision. The line of canal was divided into six sections, the first four of which were let for £915,617. The other two sections remained in the hands of the executive committee. In regard to the completed cutting between Weaver Pool and Eastham it is pointed out that a great deal of dredging has been necessary, the cost of which has been largely in excess of the estimate. The estimate was nearly £16,000. The actual cost has been close upon £32,000, and probably £15,000 is yet required. "The unreliability of these estimates," the report says, "is a source of constant anxiety to your representatives on the Board." The corporation directors have been very much impressed with the enormous quantity of work done which cannot possibly be called into requisition or earn anything for a very considerable period. This will be a dead weight on the earning portion for a long time. They have also been struck with the unnecessarily expensive character of some of the materials used. The coping of the docks is of granite. If millstone grit had been used it would have served the purpose equally well, and about £60,000 would have been saved. This was one of many instances.

THE PROWESS OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.

Writing upon the importance of a military officer knowing how to use the sword and the revolver upon he still not infrequent occasions when he is engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, the *Saturday Review* says :—

Sir William Napier could run or jump with anyone of the gallant members of his regiment, and records how, in the race for the rocks at La Rhune, he was "not a foot behind" the most active of them. And he could hold his own with the foils, the single-sticks, or the bayonet, as well as in mere bodily activity. Marshal Beresford, too, was a man of magnificent physique, and owned his life to the thews and sinews when he found himself engaged in a rough and tumble that would have shocked Von Moltke with the Polish Lancers at Albuera. Lord Anglesey was also a typical "beau sabreur," and even when he lost a leg could sit a horse with more grace than most mortals can display with two. During the Mutiny and Sikh wars hand-to-hand encounters, in which leaders on either side set a shining example to their followers, were by no means uncommon, and almost all the men on our side who came to the front could hold their own, and more than do so, even with the expert hereditary swordsmen who rode against them. Nicholson was as efficient with his arm and wrist as with his quick decision and active brain. Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, was the very ideal of a cavalry leader, and his name was terrible to the natives, as much, perhaps, by reason of his reputation as a swordsman as because of any of the other soldier-like qualities of which he was possessed. Sir Dighton Probyn, when he was at the head of his native cavalry squadrons, was looked up to by his followers as a very Paladin, and could beat the best of them at ten-pegging, lemon-slicing, or any of the tests of horsemanship dear to men who are soldiers by tradition, birth and predilection. Last, but not least, there were few men in India twenty years ago who would have cared to meet Lord Roberts, as we must now learn to call him, at any of these exercises if a heavy stake depended on the issue. Even now, when years and the cares of office may reasonably be supposed to have somewhat dimmed his eye, it is a refreshing sight to see the Commander-in-Chief take the first "peg," as he usually does, at the Simla gymkhanas, and to note that he can wield a lance with a dexterity which none of those who follow him will surpass, and not a man of his age in all India equal.

Nor is it in our armies alone that such qualities in officers have ever commanded admiration. The brilliant Murat, vain and theatrical as he was in dress and manner, when the battle was at its height was never more thoroughly at his ease, and never showed more strikingly to advantage. The handsome figure covered with lace and frippery was always wont to shoot far ahead of the squadrons behind him into the *melee*, and regarded a chance as thrown away which did not enable him to lay several opponents low by the superior skill he could display with the sabre. Lasalle, young, bright, and intelligent, who fell at Wagram, the best leader of cavalry in Europe, with the one exception we have just been speaking of at two-and-thirty years of age, owed much of his influence and authority to his fine riding and his cunning of fence. In our own times Skobeleff was just such another and the halo of Romance which played about him arose in a large degree from the physical advantages he could boast of among his uneducated troopers. Valentine Baker's is another name which will occur among several others, some of whom are happily with us still and we may hope that, unless the character of Englishmen widely alters, we may never lack a plentiful supply of men of the same quality.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 14.

Dyson, Capt, Bo, Adjt, S V R C, on duty, from Poona.
Whyte, Lt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, from Aden.

August 15.

Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Dyson, Capt, Bo, Adjt S V R C, on duty, to Karachi.

August 17.

Allen, Major, Bengal, 2nd Sikh Infy, to rejoin, to Dera Ismailkhan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

1. Friday, 19th, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Fort Head-Quarters. Friday, 19th, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Byculla Head-Quarters.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength from this date :—No. 41 Sergeant C. E. Nixon.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

1. The monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence to-day, Wednesday, the 17th instant, and will be continued every Wednesday evening at 9 p.m., until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

2. Extract from Army Orders :—

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant W. Jefferies, in India, for six months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 13.)

Home Department.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to confirm Agha Abu Turab Khan in the office of Assist Commr, to which he was nominated by the Govt. of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Sanitary.

Surgn-Major C L Swaine, M D, Madras Estabt, Medical Officer, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgn-Lieut-Col C Little, M D. or until further orders.

Port Blair.

Lieut E A Gayer, Ex Commissariat Officer at Port Blair, is appointed to be ex-officio an Assist Supt in the Settlement.

Muhammad Ashik Ali Khan, Offig 7th Assist Supt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days.

Judicial.

The services of Lieut E Waller, 19th Bengal Infy, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offig Cantonment Magte of Cawnpore.

Ecclesiastical.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble F R Michell, Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service.

Education.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rangoon College to the Calcutta University in Law.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Capt H M Jackson, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year.

Forests.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—Mr H A Hoghton, Depy Consvr of Forests, Burma, to the Central Provinces ; and Mr. H B Anthony, Depy Consvr, Central Provinces, to Burma.

Foreign Department.

Major A Masters, I S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col H M Buller.

Military Department.

Lieut-Col W Cooke, I S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 1st class ; Lieut-Col H H Harvey-Kelly, I S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class ; Capt W C H Mackintosh, I S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 4th class, to be Assist-Commissary-Genl, 3rd class ; and Capt C C Tennant, I S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 4th class, with effect from the 9th June 1892, vice Col E A Bruce, Assist Commissary-Genl, 1st class, and offig Commissary-Genl, confirmed in the latter appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Infantry—Lieut A G Davidson, I S C, to be Offig Wing Officer.

3rd Infantry—Lieut J R Kennedy, Bedfordshire Regt, a candidate for the I S C, to be offig Wing Officer, on probation.

Furlough and Leave.

Surgn-Major K M Downie, M D, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (m c) for six months.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India :—Sub-Condr J A Archbold, Intelligence Branch, Qr-Mr-Genl's Office, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Capt J A Bell, I S C, Comdt, Deoli Irregular Force (p a) for forty-five days ; Lieut T Jermyn, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for three months ; and Lieut E M J Burn, Rl Engrs, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, (m c) for four months.

Lieut C Finch, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt of Bengal Cavy, is granted an extension of leave.

Sub-Condr T Golding, Military Works Dept, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Major-Genl E C Griffin, R (late Bengal) A, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 29th May 1892, vice General H H Maxwell, C B, deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the I S C are admitted to the Colonel's allowance :—Colonels F J Keen, C B, W W Hume, and W H Mackesy.

Col J B Sparks, I S C, is permitted to retire from his service.

Col A J T Welchman, General List Infantry, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

Rewards.—Good Service Pensions.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified : In place of Col (local Major-General) Sir R C Low, K C B, Bengal Cavy, Major-Genl C E Nairne, CB, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer. In place of Major-Genl A G F Hogg, C B, I S C, Col W Luckhardt C B, Indian Staff Corps.

Order of British India.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in and admissions to the Order of British India :—

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur." —Subadar Jagan-Nath Dube, Bahadur, 28th Bo Infy, vice Subadar-Major Shaikh Asman, Sardar Bahadur, deceased ; and Risaldar Abdullah Khan, Bahadur, Aden Troop, vice Subadar Baloji Moray, Sardar Bahadur, deceased.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."—Subadar-Major Narayan, 27th Be Infy, vice Subadar Jagan-nath Dube Bahadur promoted.—Risaldar-Major Abdulah Khan, 7th Bo Lancers, vice Risaldar Abdulah Khan, promoted.

Volunteer Corps.

South Andaman Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. Alexander Brown to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 29th April 1892 to complete the establishment.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Sub-Lieutenant Owen Brockwel Griffiths to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave :—Captain W H Searle, Royal Indian Marine (m c.) for six months.

Public Works Department.

Mr D Morris, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service.

Mr S B Pritton, Assist Locomotive Supt, class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

Mr J S Beresford, Suptd Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Joint Secry to that Govt in the Buildings and Roads Branch, during the absence of T, H. Wickes on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the following sections of line now under construction by the South Indian Railway Company, namely :—(i) The section between Dharmavaram and the Mysore Frontier ; and (ii) the section between Mayavaram and Mutupet.

Messrs W G G Bayly and K Balarama Iyer, Apprentice Examiners of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras and Burma, are promoted to Assist Examiners, 2nd grade, temporary rank.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Assist Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—C C B Knapp, and A C Crampton, Ex Eng, 3rd grade ; G M Harriott, J C Wyatt, and J P Henderson, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; D M Lister, and J W L Toozs, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; Trilokh Nath Mukhopadhya, Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye, and J Donnan, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; E J Mitchell, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; C C S Clark, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; Jagdis Rai, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; W R Foy, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; A C Crampton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; J P Henderson, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; J C Wyatt, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; G M Harriott, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; E A W Phillips, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; D J Clancey, Ex Engr, 4th grade.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Infantry.—Capt H B Vaughan, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Elderton, deceased.

Lieut E F Hood, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Vaughan.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Major A J Brander, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Kelly, appointed Comd, 32nd Pioneers.

Capt A H Wilmer, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Brander, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the 22nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt G A McCarthy, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Wilmer.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of Schoolmaster R C Palmer, attached to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 3rd Class Army Schoolmistress Mrs C Quann, attached to the 7th Dragoon Guards, being posted to the Family Depot, Cliffden, for duty during the summer season of 1892.

The following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Medals.

Presidency Medals.—Capt E W Thelwall, 3rd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—93 points. Provincial Medals.—(1) Bengal.—Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 1st Battn, Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—86 points. (2) North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Private G J Ellis, Allahabad Volr Rifle Corps—83 points. (3) Assam.—Private W D Elder, Surma Valley Light Horse—82 points. (4) Punjab.—Sergt W Harper, 3rd Punjab Volr Rifle Corps—35 points. (5) Central Provinces.—Private J A Moore, Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—78 points.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, and have qualified as shown below :—

Obtained "Officers Extra Certificates of Musketry."

Lieut H C Richards, 18th Hussars ; H M Couper, 2nd Battn, R West Surrey Regt ; J B S Alderson, 2nd Bn R I Regt ; F H Trent, 1st Battn E Lancashire Regt ; A H Wilson, 1st Bn East Surrey Regt ; P W Anderson, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt ; T C Ross, 2nd Battn Highland L I ; 2nd Lieut R A N Tytler, 1st Battn Gordon Highlanders ; 2nd Lieut L T Saunderson, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade ; Lieut R T Kirkpatrick, 1st Bn Leinster Regt ; Capt J G Turner, Lieut E L Sullivan, W E White, and T W Lightfood, Indian Staff Corps.

Obtained "Officers' Certificates of Musketry."—

Lieut A V L Wood, and H V Bailey, 5th Lancers ; F Murray, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles ; Capt G Bowring, Lieut E R R Swiney, and D M Bower, Indian Staff Corps.

Obtained "Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' Certificates of Musketry."—Sergt E Cordery, 7th Dragoon Guards ; Troop Sergt-Maj W Widdows, 5th Lancers ; Sergt E Tabutran, 18th Hussars ; Color Sergt H E Featherstone, 1st Battn East Kent Regt ; Color Sergt H Craig, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt ; Sergt T Baker, 2nd Battn W Y Regt ; T O'Leary, 2nd Battn R I Regt ; and W Summers, 2nd Battn S W Borderers ; Lance-Sergt J Counell, 2nd Battn S W Borderers, Sergt-Major J Carpenter, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles ; Color Sergts P Marron, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt ; and F Lewis, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt ; Sergts W Elliot, 2nd Battn Highland L I ; and D Nelson, 1st Battn Gordon Highlanders ; Color Sergt F Swaddling, 1st Battn R I Fusiliers ; Sergt L Robertson, 2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Sergt-Maj W Howes, 1st Battn Leinster Regt ; Color-Sergt M Connors, 2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers ; and 2nd Class Sergt-Instructor P McGowran, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officers are struck off the list of officers detailed to attend the Chakrata and Dalhousie Garrison classes, respectively :—Capt J P Dalison, 1st Battn R W Kent Regt ; and Lieut C L Muriel, 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt.

Capt H F T Macartney, Sqdn Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily attached to the 20th Punjab Infy for duty.

Lieut J E L Bruce, R A, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Dehra Doon to officiate as Subaltern in No 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Col B Blood, C B, R E, to Naini Tal, for two months on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 9.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint the following officers to be District Recruiting officers at the centres of the recruiting districts specified :—

Peshawar—Capt G P Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry.
Rawal Pindi—Capt A Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infantry.
Amritsar—Capt R T Crowther, 23rd Pioneers.
Sialkote in winter and Dharmsala in summer—Capt K P Burne, 38th Dogras.
Delhi—Capt F G R Ostraham, 9th Bengal Infantry.
Lucknow—Capt W J Newell, 11th Bengal Infantry.
Gorakhpore—Capt E Vansittart, 2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

2nd Battn Durham L I—Capt H de B DeLisle, D S O, to be Adjt, vice Capt C E Wilson, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt J de C D Meade, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice MacCall, retired.

Capt J M Carpendale, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Meade.

(Capt Carpendale will continue to officiate in the Judge Advocate-General's Dept.

Lieut W M Carpendale, Sqdn Officer and Adjutant, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice J M Carpendale.

2nd Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles—Capt C H Powell, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be Offig 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Sage, Offig as Comdt, or until further orders.

2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut-Col F R Begbie, 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt vice Nicolay, retired.

Capt L M M Hall, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Begbie.

Capt F P Hutchinson, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Hall.

Lieut B Strachey, Wing Officer, 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Hutchinson.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—

2nd Lieut E H Mc B Fenn, Norfolk Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers—Hony Capt and Qr-Mr J Connolly for three-and-a-half months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

(*The Punjab Gazette*, Aug 11.)

Lieut-Col A S Roberts, Depy Commr, resumed charge of the Jullundur Dist, relieving Mr R Sykes.

Mr F Maitland, Assist Secy to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr E Penhearow, Depy Supt of the Financial Commissioner's Office is appointed to officiate as Assist Secy to the Financial Commissioners, vice Mr F Maitland.

Mr C E Gladstone, Depy Commr, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days.

On being relieved of the charge of the Shahpur District, Lieut C P Thompson, Assist Commr, is transferred to Umballa and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr C E Gladstone, Depy Commr, proceeding on leave.

Mr J Wilson, Depy Commr, resumed charge of the Shahpur District on the 2nd Aug 1892, relieving Lieut C P Thomson, transferred.

Mr G W Rivaz, Divisional Judge, resumed charge of his duties at Hoshiarpur.

Mr C P Bird, Divisional Judge, Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Ferozepore.

On relinquishing charge of his duties as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, Mr F D'O Bullock, Divisional Judge, is re-posted to Jhelum.

Mr R Clarke, Depy Commr, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

On being relieved of the charge of the Gujrat District, Mr P D Agnew, Assist Commr, is transferred to Delhi, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr R Clarke, Depy Commr, proceeding on leave.

Mr G L Smith, Divisonal Judge, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr R L Harris, Offg Divisional Judge, Ferozepore, is transferred in the same capacity to Umballa, where he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Mr G L Smith, proceeding on leave.

Capt C L M Rich, Offg Cantonment Magte, Meean Meer, has obtainted privilege leave of absence for three months.

On relinquishing charge of his duties at Rawalpindi, Capt T H Bairnsfather, Offg Cantonment Magte, is posted to Meean Meer, where he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Capt C L M Rich, proceeding on leave.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to invest the Bench of Honorary Magistrates in the city of Peshawar with the power to pass sentences of whipping within the limits of the Peshawar city.

Assist Surgen Sodhi Fateh Singh, in charge of the Moolan Civil Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Shahpur, from the 22nd of July 1892, vice Assist Surgn Khazan Chany.

Surgeon-Capt Bawa Jiwan Singh assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Jhelum District, relieving Surgn-Capt M A Ker.

(*N. W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr R L F McMullin, Dist Supt of Police, Bahraich, privilege leave fer 2 months.

Mr D L Jonnstone, Asst Commr, Fyzabad, furlough out of India for 3 months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty :—

Mr J S C Davis, Covenanted Asst Commr, within period of leave.

Surg-Maj J Moran, Civil Surg Gorakhpur, privilege for 3 months.

Mr J H Harrison, Magte and Collr, Aligarh, privilege leave for 27 days.

Mr G E B Roberts, Depy Collr, Moradabad, privilege leave for 2 moths and 29 days.

Mr C H Roberts, Depy Commr, Naini Tal, privilege leave for 2 months.

Mr M L Oakes, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Gonda, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Unao, from date of taking over charge, and until further orders.

Inspr G R Cornelius, of the Sultanpur Dist Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Bahraich, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R L F McMullin, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt W G Thorold, Civil Surg, Kheri, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Civil Surgn Gorakhpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Maj J Moran, or until further orders.

Mr P U Allen, Jt-Magte, Allahabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J H Harrison.

Mr F Giles, on special duty, to officiate as Depy Commr, Naini Tal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C H Roberts.

Mr G T Leopold, Civil Surg, on being relieved by Asst Surg Amar Nath Das, from Jaunpur to Muzaffarnagar.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination, held on June 23 and following days, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	Total Marks.		Total Marks.
Elles, M R	10,393	Balfour, C D	7,253
Garrett, A F	10,088	Waller, R L	7,190
Millington, L B	9,681	Bayley, L S	7,109
Holme, A S	9,614	Normand, S R	7,000
Fraser, R J G	9,224	Crum, W E	6,995
Rooke, E H	8,826	Dudley, G de Someri	6,981
Charles, J R E	8,735	Spurway, H W	6,971
Blandy, L F	8,732	Symons, C B O	6,924
Moore, H T G	8,464	Riccard, J S	6,915
Newcome, H W	8,446	Barton, R L	6,907
Williamson, K B	8,439	Stevens, A C J	6,876
Maxwell, G	8,165	Wainewright, A R	6,857
Carden, A D	8,127	Vander Kiste, F W	6,803
Hogg, C C H	8,072	Corbett, H N	6,802
Mozley, E N	8,057	Walker, W B	6,778
Earle, R G	7,918	Painter, G E	6,773
Disney-Roebuck, A W	7,822	Smith, H B	6,767
Russell, H T	7,741	Livingstone-Learmonth, F L C	6,75[illegible]
Foster, W L	7,655		
Lennox, G M	7,620	Winter, Ormonde de l'Epee	6,74[illegible]
Scott, C W	7,600		
Sowerby, M E	7,574	Davidson, E	6,731
Turner, F G	7,554	Sisson, W A C	6,714
Myracke, R E	7,432	Wollen, W R G	6,703
Monro, J D	7,398	Stanbrough, L K	6,646
King, W. A de Courcy	7,285	Rudkin, W C E	6,520

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

August 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Ko[illegible]ou is temporarily prohibited.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted beyond Battambang.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Mauritius mail closes at Durb[illegible] at 7 a.m. on the 20th inst.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 18th inst.

NOTICES.

THE best preparation for Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the sclap free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

The Favorite

with ladies and gentlemen alike. It imparts to the hair, beard, and moustache a beautiful silkiness and a delicate and lasting fragrance.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, behind Telephone Exchange Office, Bombay.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
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PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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WHITE ROSE

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ATKINSON'S
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Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

Worth its Weight in Gold

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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

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LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S SPECIAL BOTTLING EXTRA STOUT
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EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Compare it with other Burton Beer.
Price Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 4-2.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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HIDE SPECIFIC,

For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,
Is of unfailing and unrivalled quality, with 50 years' tried and proved efficacy.
Reference to all the LONDON HIDE BROKERS.
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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable, and Lady-like Employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Underclothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks Knitted (without seam or join) in thirty-five minutes, superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Pattern, equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyist, says—"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the BEST of all Foods I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

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Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide,* 1887.

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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

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NOTICES.

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BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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TRADE MARK.

TONIC. ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.	Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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PASTA MACK,
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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GRIMAULT'S
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Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,
Sick headaches,
Dysentery,
Gastralgia,
Liver complaints,
Dyspepsia,
Overheated blood,
Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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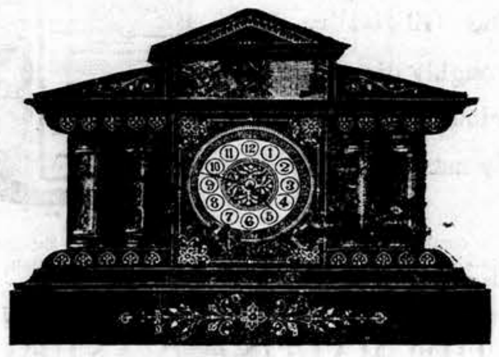

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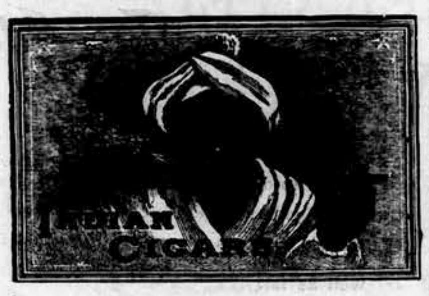

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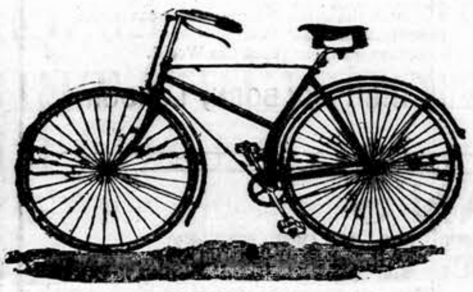

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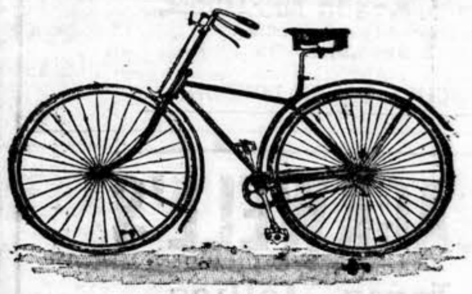

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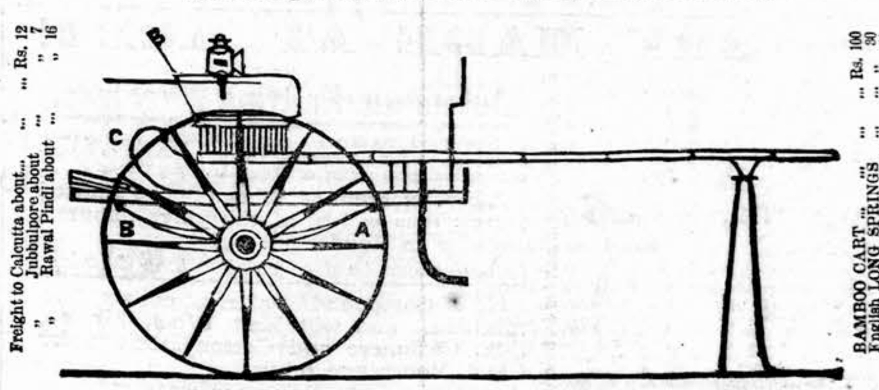

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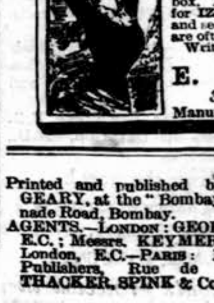

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